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FOWLE

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FIRST EASY LATIN READING BOOK.

PART I.—FABLES.

BY THE

REV. EDMUND FOWLE,

AUTHOR OF 'SECOND EASY LATIN READING BOOK' 'A SHORT AND EASY LATIN BOOK' 'A SHORT AND EASY GREEK BOOK' 'FIRST EASY GREEK READING BOOK' 'SECOND EASY GREEK READING BOOK 'FIRST GREEK READER FOR USE AT ETON ETC.

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*** *These lessons are given here without notes that the Pupil may be able to construe or parse up at class without such help as the notes give.*

FABLES.

I.

THE HAWK AND THE DOVES.

Columbæ, milvĭi metu, accipĭtrem rogavērunt ut se defendĕret. Ille annŭit. At in columbāre receptus, uno die majōrem stragem edĭdit, quàm milvĭus longo tempŏre potuisset edĕre.

II.

THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

Agricŏla anguem repĕrit frigŏre pænè extinctum. Misericordiâ motus eum fovit sinu et subter alas recondĭdit. Mox anguis recreātus vires recēpit et agricŏlæ pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

III.

THE MOUSE AND THE KITE.

Milvius, laquĕis irretītus, muscŭlum exorāvit, ut se, corrōsis plagis, liberāret. Quo facto, milvius liberātus murem arripŭit et devorāvit.

IV.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE GOLDFINCH.

Luscinia et acanthis ante fenestram in cavĕis inclūsæ pendēbant. Luscinia incĭpit cantum suum jucundissimum. Pater interrŏgat filiŏlum, utra avium tam suavĭter canat, et ostendit utramque. Filius statim respondet: 'Sine dubio hæc acanthis est, quæ sonos illos suavissĭmos edit; pennas enim habet pulcherrĭmas.'

V.

THE BELLY AND THE LIMBS.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri, 'Nosne te semper ministērĭo nostro alēmus, dum ipse summo otio fruĕris? Non faciēmus.' Dum igĭtur ventri cibum subdūcant, corpus debĭlĭtātur, et membra serò invidĭæ suæ pœnitŭit.

VI.

THE FOX AND THE LION.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidĕrat, quum ei fortè occurrisset leo, ita est perterrĭta, ut pænè morerētur formidĭne. Eundem conspicāta itĕrum, timŭit quidem, sed nequāquam ut antĕa. Tertĭò illi obvĭam facta, ausa est etĭam propĭùs accēdĕre eumque allŏqui.

VII.

THE ASS.

Asĭnus, pelle leōnis indūtus, territābat homĭnes et bestĭas, tanquàm leo esset. Sed fortè, dum se celerĭùs movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnĭtus, in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantĭæ dedit.

VIII.

THE FOX AND THE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

Vulpes, uvam in vite conspicāta, ad illam subsilĭit, omnĭum virĭum suārum contentiōne, si eam fortè attingĕre posset. Tandem defatīgata ināni labōre, discēdens dixit, 'At nunc etĭam acerbæ sunt, nec eas in via repertas tollĕrem.'

IX.

THE WOMAN AND HER MAIDS.

Mulĭer vidŭa, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitāre ad opus, quum primùm galli cantum audivisset. At illæ, diuturno labōre fatigātæ, statuērunt gallum interficĕre. Quo facto deteriōre conditiōne quàm priùs esse cœpērunt: nam domĭna, de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famŭlas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitābat.

X.

THE LION.

Societātem junxĕrant leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædâ autem, quam cepĕrant, in quattŭor partes æquāles divīsâ, leo, 'Prima,' ait, 'mea est; debētur enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindĭcat sibi egregĭus labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluĕrit, is sciat, se habitūrum me inimīcum sibi.' Quid facĕrent imbecillæ bestiæ, aut quæ sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?

XI.

THE MICE.

Mures alĭquando habuērunt consilĭum, quomŏdò a fele cavērent. Multis aliis proposĭtis, omnĭbus placŭit, ut ei tintinnabŭlum annecterētur: sic enim ipsos, sonĭtu admonĭtos, eam fugĕre posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur, qui feli tintinnabŭlum annectĕret, nemo repertus est.

XII.

THE OLD LION AND THE FOX.

Leo, annis confectus, morbum simulāvit. Tum ad ægrōtum regem visitandum complūres venērunt bestĭæ, quas protĭnùs devorāvit. Sed cauta vulpes procul ante speluncam stabat, regem salūtans. Rogāvit leo, cur non intrāret. Respondit, 'Quòd video multa intrantĭum vestīgĭa, nulla exeuntĭum.'

XIII.

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN (1).

Mulĭer quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ quotidĭe ovum pariēbat aurĕum. Hinc suspicāri cœpit, illam auri massam intùs celāre, et gallīnam occīdit. Sed nihil in eâ repĕrit, nisi quod in aliis gallīnis reperīri solet. Ităque dum majōrĭbus divitiis inhĭat, etĭam minōres perdĭdit.

XIV.

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN (2).

Mulĭer vidŭa gallīnam habēbat, quæ quotidiè unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat, si gallīnam diligentiùs sagināret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie parĕret. Quum autem cibo superflŭo gallīna pinguis esset facta, planè ova părĕre desĭit.

XV.

THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

In faucĭbus lupi ŏs inhæsĕrat. Mercēde igĭtur condūcit gruem, quæ illud extrăhat. Hoc grus longitūdĭne colli facĭlè effēcit. Quùm autem mercēdem postŭlāret, subrīdens lupus et dentĭbus infrendens, 'Num tibi,' inquit, 'parva merces vidētur, quòd caput incolŭme ex lupi faucĭbus extraxisti?'

XVI.

THE STAG.

Cervus, quum sitīret, ad fontem accessit, et suam in aquâ imagĭnem conspicĭens, cornŭum magnitudĭnem laudāvit, crura verò uti nimis exilia vituperāvit. Eccè leo advēnit. Quo viso cervus aufūgit, ut ei nullum pericŭlum imminēret, donec in planitĭe esset. Quùm verò in silvam venisset, inter virgulta cornĭbus adhæsit, et a leōne captus est, quòd pedum celerĭtāte uti non potĕrat. Tum morĭturus, 'O me desipientem,' inquit, 'cui ea displicērent, quæ me conservārunt, placērent autem, quæ me perdidērunt.'

XVII.

THE SHE-GOAT AND THE WOLF.

Lupus capram in altâ rupe stantem conspicātus, 'Cur non,' inquit, 'relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbĭdos campos, qui tibi lætum pabŭlum offĕrunt?' Cui respondit capra, 'Mihi non est in anĭmo, dulcia tutis præponĕre.'

XVIII.

THE WOLF AND THE WOMAN.

Esurĭens lupus ubīque circumīvit, cibum quærens. Tandem audit, intra casam rustĭcam, puĕrum plorantem et matrem minantem, ni desĭnat, lupis eum se velle projicĕre. Lupus, hoc dicto ad spem cibi excitātus, totum diem adstĭtit, expectans, dum puĕrum mater projicĕret. Sed vespĕri hæc reconciliāta puĕro eidem blandiebātur et, 'Mi pupŭle,' inquit, 'bono sis anĭmo. Lupum, si venĕrit, obtruncabĭmus.' Tum lupus tristis et deceptus, 'In istâ domo,' inquit, 'alĭter loquuntur, alĭter sentiunt.'

XIX.

THE HUSBANDMAN AND HIS SONS.

Rustĭcus quidam moribundus, qui nullas habēbat divitĭas, quas relinquĕret filiis, excitāre anĭmos illorum volŭit

ad studium agrōrum cultūræ et ad assiduitātem labōris. Convocāvit igĭtur eos et ita est allocūtus: 'Filii mei, vidētis, me a vobis mox discessūrum esse. Omnes, quas habĕo, divitĭas in vinĕâ, quam vobis relinquo, quæritōte.' Hæc quùm dixisset senex, paulò post morĭtur. At filii quùm credĕrent, illum in vinĕâ alicŭbì abscondisse thesaurum, totum vinĕæ solum effodĭunt. Frustrà. Thesaurum inveniunt nullum. Sed quùm terra fodiendo perculta esset, vites uberrĭmum fructum tulēre.

XX.

THE FROGS AND JUPITER.

Ranæ aliquandò regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precĭbus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejēcit. Ranæ sonĭtu perterrĭtæ primùm refugēre, deinde verò trabem in aquâ natantem conspicātæ, magno cum contemptu in eâ consedērunt, aliumque sibi novis clamorĭbus regem expetivērunt. Tum Jupĭter, earum stultitĭam punitūrus, hydrum illis mīsit, a quo quùm plurĭmæ captæ perīrent, serò eas stolidārum precum pœnitŭit.

FABLES.

I.

THE HAWK AND THE DOVES.

Columbæ, milvĭi metu, accipĭtrem rogavērunt ut se defendĕret. Ille annŭit. At in columbāre receptus, uno die majōrem stragem edĭdit, quàm milvĭus longo tempŏre potuisset edĕre.

1. Columbæ, milvĭi metu, accipĭtrem rogavērunt ut se defendĕret.
2. Ille annŭit.
3. At in columbāre receptus,
4. Uno die majōrem stragem edĭdit,
5. Quàm milvĭus longo tempŏre potuisset edĕre.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Rogavērunt,* 3rd per. plur. of the perfect *—the only tense that ends in *ērunt.* *Se,* acc. after *defendĕret*—might be either sing. or plur., though it must be plural here. It refers to the nominative of the principal verb, viz. *columbæ.* *Ut defendĕret,* 'that he would defend;' *i.e.* 'to defend.'
2. *Ille annŭit,* 'he nodded' (assent); *i.e.* 'he assented.'
3. *Columbāre,* to the learner, may look like an ablative, but it is the accusative from *columbāre,* declined like *mare.* *Receptus,* perf. participle—be careful as to the English. (S. & E. L. B. p. 22.)
4. There being no nominative case, follow the rule about taking the verb, and put in *ille.*
5. *Quàm,* 'than,' after the comparative degree *majōrem.* Begin with *quàm,* and then take the nom. case. *Edĕre,* latter of two verbs, of which *potuisset* is the former. Translate, 'could have caused.'

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* Such a perfect as this, being of such indefinite meaning, might well be called an *aorist.*

II.

THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

Agricŏla anguem repĕrit frigŏre pænè extinctum. Misericordiâ motus eum fovit sinu et subter alas recondĭdit. Mox anguis recreātus vires recēpit et agricŏlæ pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

1. Agricŏla anguem repĕrit frigŏre pænè extinctum.
2. Misericordiâ motus, eum fovit sinu et subter alas recondĭdit.
3. Mox anguis recreātus vires recēpit,
4. Et agricŏlæ, pro beneficio, letāle vulnus inflixit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. Begin with the nominative case. *Extinctum*, being the accusative case, agrees of course with *anguem*, but is not to be taken with it.
2. *Misericordiâ motus*, being independent of the rest of the sentence, is marked off with commas: take it first, but remember when you take *fovit* that you have had no nominative case—therefore put in one (*ille*). *Motus* being a perfect participle, the English is *moved*, *being moved*, *having been moved*, whichever makes best sense. (S. & E. L. B. p. 22.)
3. *Recreātus* is another perfect participle. *Vires* accusative plural from *vis*, but though plural is to be translated as singular.
4. There is no nominative case in this line, the nominative being *anguis* in the previous line. *Pro beneficio* being independent of the rest of the sentence is marked off with commas. *Letāle vulnus*, from its appearance, might be the nominative, but, if it were, how would it come in to make sense? *Agricŏlæ*, dative case after *inflixit*, denoting the remoter object. This verb takes both an accusative case —*vulnus*—after it, and a dative—*agricŏlæ*; the Accusative of the nearer, and the dative of the remoter object.

PARSING.*

1. *Agricŏla*, nom. case to the v. *repĕrit*. *Anguem*, acc. case after the v. *repĕrit*. *Repĕrit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case

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* This short form of parsing is strongly recommended, and a sample will be given occasionally. There is much more that a Pupil should be required to know, but unless he knows everything about *anguem* (for example, that it is the 3rd declension, singular number, common gender, declined like *civis*), he ought not to be doing this Book, but be put back to his Grammar and Elementary Exercise Book. (Remarks on Parsing, S. & E. L. B. p. 79.)

agricŏla. *Frigŏre*, abl. case, thing by which. *Pænè*, adverb. *Extinctum*, acc. case to agree with *anguem*.

2. *Misericordiâ*, abl. case, thing by which. *Motus*, nom. case to agree with *ille* understood. *Eum*, acc. case after *fovit*. *Fovit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood. *Sinu*, abl. case, answering to the question—where? *Et*, a conjunction. *Subter*, preposition, followed by the acc. case *alas*. *Alas*, acc. case, following the prep. *subter*. *Recondĭdit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood.

3. *Mox*, an adverb. *Anguis*, nom. case to the verb *recēpit*. *Recreātus*, nom. case to agree with its substantive *anguis*. *Vires*, acc. case after the verb *recēpit*. *Recēpit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *anguis*.

4. *Et*, a conj. *Agricŏlæ*, dat. case—of the remoter object—after *inflixit*. *Pro*, prep. followed by the abl. case *beneficio*. *Beneficio*, abl. case following the prep. *pro*. *Letāle*, acc. case to agree with its substantive *vulnus*. *Vulnus*, acc. case after the verb *inflixit*. *Inflixit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *anguis*.

III.

THE MOUSE AND THE KITE.

Milvius, laquĕis irretītus, muscŭlum exorāvit, ut se, corrōsis plagis, liberāret. Quo facto, milvius liberātus murem arripŭit et devorāvit.

1. **Milvius, laquĕis irretītus, muscŭlum exorāvit,**
2. **Ut se, corrōsis plagis, liberāret.**
3. **Quo facto, milvius liberātus murem arripŭit et devorāvit.**

EXPLANATIONS.

1. Take notice of *laquĕis irretītus* being stopped off, because they are independent of other words.

2. *Se*—let the teacher explain again why *se* is used (page 1), because it refers to the kite who entreated, &c. (S. & E. L. B. p. 18.) *Corrōsis plagis*—an abl. absolute, which puzzles a learner more than anything—'the nets having been gnawed through': *plagis*, the ablative case, is taken without any sign being put before it. See p. 237.

3. *Quo facto*, another ablative absolute—take *quo* and put no sign before it.

IV.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE GOLDFINCH.

Luscinia et acanthis ante fenestram in cavĕis inclūsæ pendēbant. Luscinia incĭpit cantum suum jucundissimum. Pater interrŏgat filiŏlum, utra avium tam suavĭter canat, et ostendit utramque. Filius statim respondet: 'Sine dubio hæc acanthis est, quæ sonos illos suavissĭmos edit; pennas enim habet pulcherrĭmas.'

1. Luscinia et acanthis, ante fenestram—in cavĕis inclūsæ —pendēbant.
2. Luscinia incĭpit cantum suum jucundissĭmum.
3. Pater interrŏgat filiŏlum, utra avium tam suavĭter canat, et ostendit utramque.
4. Filius statim respondet:
5. 'Sine dubio hæc acanthis est,
6. 'Quæ sonos illos suavissĭmos edit;
7. 'Pennas enim habet pulcherrĭmas.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *In cavĕis inclūsæ*, being independent of the rest of the sentence, is marked off. *Inclūsæ*, perf. part.—don't forget the three signs of it, and use the one which will make best sense (S. & E. L. B. p. 22); *inclūsæ* is feminine and plural to agree with *luscinia* and *acanthis*.

2. *Jucundissĭmum*—do not forget that this is the superlative degree, and that the sign of the superlative is 'very,' 'exceedingly,' as well as 'most.' (S. & E. L. B. p. 15.)

3. *Utra*, which. As there were two birds, *uter* is the proper word to be used—*uter* being used only when a question is asked about *two* things. (S. & E. L. B. p. 14.) *Utra* is feminine to agree with *avis* understood. *Canat* is in the subjunctive mood, being an indirect question, but it is to be construed like an indicative. *Utramque* —mark the *que* at the end, it is simply an *ending*—the first part *uter* being declined.

5. *Hæc*, nominative to the verb *est*. *Acanthis*, nominative after *est*. *Hæc*, 'this,' pointing to the goldfinch.

6. *Quæ* is a relative pronoun. It refers to something which has gone before—which something is called its antecedent. What does it

refer to?—*acanthis*. Then take *quæ* as soon after *acanthis* as possible. *Quæ* is the singular number, feminine gender, to agree with its antecedent *acanthis*, but it is the nominative case to the verb *edit*. (See p. 236.)

7. There is no nominative case in this sentence, so take the verb and put in *illa*, the English of which, as it refers to a bird, will be *it*.

V.

THE BELLY AND THE LIMBS.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri, 'Nosne te semper ministērĭo nostro alēmus, dum ipse summo otio fruĕris? Non faciēmus.' Dum igĭtur ventri cibum subdūcant, corpus debĭlĭtātur, et membra serò invidĭæ suæ pœnitŭit.

1. Membra quondam dicēbant ventri,
2. 'Nosne te semper ministērĭo nostro alēmus,
3. 'Dum ipse summo otĭo fruĕris?
4. 'Non faciēmus.'
5. Dum igĭtur ventri cibum subdūcant,
6. Corpus debilitātur, et membra serò invidĭæ suæ pœnitŭit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Quondam*, once upon a time.
2. *Nosne*—this *ne* at the end of *nos* is simply a sign of a question being asked; no English must be put to it. *Nos* is the nom. case to *alēmus*; and as there is a question asked, the *sign* of the tense must be put before nom. case 'we'—'shall we.'
3. *Ipse* might be 'I myself,' 'you yourself,' or 'he himself;' here it must be 'you yourself,' because the verb *fruĕris* is in the second person singular. *Summo otĭo* is the ablative case after *fruĕris*, no sign of the ablative must be put. Most verbs take an accusative case after them, but *fruor* takes an ablative.
4. There is no nominative case; take the verb, and put in one—*nos*.
5. There is no nom. case; take the verb and put in *illa*, they; *i.e.* the limbs. *Ventri* is the dative case after *subdūcant*; it must be construed as an ablative.
6. *Debilitātur*—remember that this is passive. *Amat*, he loves, but *amātur* is, he is loved. *Membra pœnitŭit*, it repented the limbs, or the limbs repented. Observe *pœnitet* takes an acc. of the person and a genitive of the thing.

VI.

THE FOX AND THE LION.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidĕrat, quum ei fortè occurrisset leo, ita est perterrĭta, ut pænè morerētur formidĭne. Eundem conspicāta itĕrum, timŭit quidem, sed nequāquam ut antĕa. Tertĭò illi obvĭam facta, ausa est etĭam propĭùs accēdĕre eumque allŏqui.

1. Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidĕrat,
2. Quum ei fortè occurrisset leo,
3. Ita est perterrĭta, ut pænè morerētur formidĭne.
4. Eundem conspicāta itĕrum,
5. Timŭit quidem, sed nequāquam ut antea.
6 Tertĭò illi obvĭam facta,
7. Ausa est etĭam propĭùs accēdĕre eumque allŏqui.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. Begin with *vulpes*, but remember that it is not the nom. to *vidĕrat*, or to *occurrisset*, but to *perterrĭta est*. So take *vulpes* first, but keep it, as it were, till you come to *perterrĭta est*. *Quæ nunquam*, &c., is stopped off, being an independent sentence. *Quæ*, nom. case to *vidĕrat*. *Quæ*—what case, gender, number, and why?
2. Begin with *quum*, and then go on with *fortè* before taking the nom. *leo*. *Occurrisset*, the subjunctive mood after *quum*: construe like an indicative. *Ei*, dat. case after *occurrisset*.
3. Now then remember that *vulpes* is the nom. to *perterrĭta est*. *Perterrĭta est*, perf. pass. like *amātus sum*, *amatus es*, *amatus est*. Why is this *perterrĭta* instead of *perterritus*? *Morerētur* looks like a passive tense, but it is from a *deponent* verb, and therefore is to be construed like an imperfect *active*. What is a deponent verb? (S. & E. L. B. p. 34.)
4. *Conspicāta*, perf. participle. The proper English of the perf. part.—say, *amātus*—is *loved*, *being loved*, *having been loved*; but this is neither, as it is the perf. part. of a deponent verb, *having beheld*. *Eundem*—*dem* is merely the ending; *eun* for *eum*, from *idem*. (S. & E. L. B. p. 19.)
5. *Timŭit* has no nom.: put in one (illa). *Quidem*: do not confound *quĭdem*, indeed, with *quidam*, a certain one.
6. *Illi obvĭam facta*—a Latin phrase, 'having met him.'
7. *Ausa est* looks like a passive verb, but is from the irregular verb *audeo*: it must be construed as an active. *Propĭùs*, an adverb of the comparative degree. *Accēdĕre* and *allŏqui*, infinitive moods after *ausa est*. *Eumque*: *que* is 'and,' always joined on to another word.

VII.
THE ASS.

Asĭnus, pelle leōnis indūtus, territābat homĭnes et bestĭas, tanquàm leo esset. Sed fortè, dum se celerĭùs movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnĭtus, in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantĭæ dedit.

1. Asĭnus, pelle leōnis indūtus, territābat homĭnes et bestĭas,
2. Tanquàm leo esset.
3. Sed fortè, dum se celerĭùs movet, aures eminēbant;
4. Unde agnĭtus, in pistrīnum abductus est,
5. Ubi pœnas petulantĭæ dedit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Indūtus*, perf. part. *Pelle leōnis indūtus*, marked off, as the words are to be taken by themselves, and not mixed up with the others.
2. *Leo*, nom. case after *esset*. *Esset*, subj. mood after *tanquàm*. *Tanquàm*, adv.
3. *Se movet—ille* (understood), nom. case to *movet*, and *se*, acc. case after. *Celerĭùs*, too quickly. *Too* is a sign of the comparative degree as well as *more*. S. & E. L. B. p. 15.
4. *Agnĭtus*, perf. part. from *agnosco*. *In*, signifying motion, is followed by the acc. case. (S. & E. L. B. p. 36.) *Abductus est*: remember that this is pass., and that *was* is the sign of the perf. pass. as much as *have been*. (S. & E. L. B. p. 28.)
5. *Pœnas dedit*, a Latin phrase, 'suffered punishment,' 'pay the penalty.'

PARSING.

1. Asĭnus, nom. case to the v. *territābat*. *Pelle*, abl. case after *indūtus*—thing with which. *Leōnis*, gen. case, latter of two substantives, of which *pelle* is the former. *Indūtus*, nom. case to agree with *asĭnus*. *Territābat*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *asĭnus*. *Homĭnes*, acc. case after *territābat*. *Et*, a conj. *Bestĭas*, acc. case after *territābat*.
2. *Tanquàm*, adv. *Leo*, nom. case after *esset*. *Esset*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood.
3. *Sed*, conj. *Fortè*, an adverb. *Dum*, conj. *Se*, acc. case after *movet*. *Celerĭùs*, an adverb. *Movet*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood. *Aures*, nom. case to the v. *eminēbant*. *Eminēbant*, 3rd per. plur. to agree with its nom. case *aures*.
4. *Unde*, an adverb. *Agnĭtus*, nom. case to agree with *ille* understood. *In*, a preposition followed by the acc. case *pistrīnum*. *Pistrīnum*, acc. case following the preposition *in*. *Abductus est*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood.
5. *Ubi*, an adverb. *Pœnas*, acc. case after the verb *dedit*. *Petulantĭæ*, gen. case, latter of two substantives, of which *pœnas* is the former. *Dedit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood.

VIII.

THE FOX AND THE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

Vulpes, uvam in vite conspicāta, ad illam subsilĭit, omnĭum virĭum suārum contentiōne, si eam fortè attingĕre posset. Tandem defatīgata ināni labōre, discēdens dixit, 'At nunc etĭam acerbæ sunt, nec eas in via repertas tollĕrem.'

1. Vulpes, uvam in vite conspicāta,
2. Ad illam subsilĭit,
3. Omnĭum virĭum suārum contentione,
4. Si eam fortè attingĕre posset.
5. Tandem defatīgata ināni labōre, discēdens dixit,
6. 'At nunc etĭam acerbæ sunt,
7. 'Nec eas in viâ repertas tollĕrem.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Conspicāta*, a perf. participle: be careful of the English, as it comes from a deponent verb.
2. What is the nom. case to *subsilĭit*?
3. *Virĭum*—from *vires*, gen. plur. of *vis*.
4. *Eam*—what does this agree with? *Attingĕre posset*, might be able to reach, or 'could reach it.'
6. *Sunt*, 3rd per. plur. to agree with its nom. case *illæ* (referring to *uvæ*) understood.
7. *Tollĕrem*, 'would I pick them up'—*repertas*, having been found—'if I found them.'

IX.

THE WOMAN AND HER MAIDS.

Mulĭer vidŭa, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitāre ad opus,

quum primùm galli cantum audivisset. At illæ, diuturno labōre fatigātæ, statuērunt gallum interficĕre. Quo facto deteriōre conditiōne quàm priùs esse cœpērunt: nam domĭna, de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famŭlas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitābat.

1. Mulĭer vidŭa,
2. Quæ texendo vitam sustentābat,
3. Solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitāre ad opus,
4. Quum primùm galli cantum audivisset.
5. At illæ, diuturno labōre fatigātæ,
6. Statuērunt gallum interficĕre.
7. Quo facto, deteriōre conditiōne quàm priùs esse cœpērunt:
8. Nam domĭna, de horâ noctis incerta,
9. Nunc famŭlas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitābat.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Mulĭer vidŭa*, take first, but keep it till you come to *solēbat*. *Mulĭer vidŭa*, 'a widow woman,' *i.e.* 'a widow.'
2. *Quæ*, because it is the relative pronoun, is taken immediately after its antecedent (see p. 4) *mulĭer vidŭa*, and is the nom. case to *sustentābat* (note 6, p. 4). *Texendo*, abl. gerund. (S. & E. L. B. p. 22.)
3. *De nocte*, in the night. *Excitāre*, inf. mood after *solēbat*.
4. *Audivisset*, subj. mood after quum; construe it as the *indicative*.
5. *Fatigātæ*, perf. part.—what does it agree with?
6. *Statuērunt*: what tense is it that ends in *-ērunt*—there is only one?
7. *Quo facto*, abl. absolute. Construe the abl. *quo* as the nom., *facto*, perf. part., *quàm priùs*, than before. *Cœpērunt*, as there is no nominative given for *cœpērunt*, what will you put in? Take your abl. absolute first, then look out for your nom. case, and if you have not one, take your —— ?
8. *Domĭna*, nom. case: where is your verb for it? *De hora*, &c.: take after *domĭna*.
9. *Primâ nocte*, in the early part of the night.

X.

THE LION.

Societātem junxĕrant leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædâ autem, quam cepĕrant, in quattŭor partes æquāles divīsâ, leo, 'Prima,' ait, 'mea est; debētur enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindĭcat sibi egregĭus labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluĕrit, is sciat, se habitūrum me inimīcum sibi.' Quid facĕrent imbecillæ bestiæ, aut quæ sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?

1. Sociĕtātem junxĕrant leo, juvenca, capra, ovis.
2. Prædâ autem, quam cepĕrant, in quattŭor partes æquāles divīsâ,
3. Leo ait: 'Prima mea est;
4. 'Debētur enim hæc præstantiæ meæ.
5. 'Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum.
6. 'Tertiam vindĭcat sibi egregĭus labor meus.
7. 'Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluĕrit, is sciat,
8. 'Se habitūrum me inimīcum sibi.'
9. Quid facĕrent imbecillæ bestĭæ?
10. Aut quæ sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?

EXPLANATIONS.

1. There are *four* nom. cases singular to *junxĕrant*.
2. *Prædâ divisâ*, an abl. abs. Take *quam*, being a relative pronoun, immediately after its antecedent *præda* (see p. 4). *Quam*, although the acc., must be taken before the verb *cepĕrant*; but this is the peculiar construction of the relative pronoun. What will be the nom. case to *cepĕrant*? *Divīsâ*, perf. part., and agrees with *prædâ*.
4. *Hæc*, fem. to agree with *pars*, nom. case to *debētur*. *Debētur*, 'is due,' 'is owing.'
5. *Quam*, acc., but must be taken before the nom. *robur meum*. *Merētur*, a dep. verb, must be construed like the active.
6. *Sibi*, for itself—the reflexive pronoun, used because it refers to the nom. case to the verb, *egregĭus*, &c. (S. & E. L. B. p. 18.)

7. Begin with *is sciat*, 'let him,' leaving out the English of *sciat* till after you have taken all the other words. The peculiarity of the imperative is that the sign 'let' must be taken before the nom. case.
8. *Se habitūrum*, 'let him know *that he will have*.' Acc. case and infinitive mood—one of the most common forms of Latin construction, and one *of the most important*. Learners never seem to catch hold of it. (See explanation, p. 239.) *Habitūrum* will be the fut. infinitive, *esse* being understood.
9. *Quid facĕrent?* &c. &c., 'what could?' then put in your nom. case.
10. *Infestum* agrees with *leōnem*, but is to be taken *after* it, immediately before *sibi*.

XI.

THE MICE.

Mures alĭquando habuērunt consilĭum, quomŏdò a fele cavērent. Multis aliis proposĭtis, omnĭbus placŭit, ut ei tintinnabŭlum annecterētur: sic enim ipsos, sonĭtu admonĭtos, eam fugĕre posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur, qui feli tintinnabŭlum annectĕret, nemo repertus est.

1. Mures alĭquando habuērunt consilĭum,
2. Quomŏdò a fele cavērent.
3. Multis aliis proposĭtis, omnĭbus placŭit,
4. Ut ei tintinnabŭlum annecterētur:
5. Sic enim ipsos, sonĭtu admonĭtos, eam fugĕre posse.
6. Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,
7. Qui feli tintinnabŭlum annectĕret,
8. Nemo repertus est.

EXPLANATIONS.

2. *Quomŏdo*, how. *A fele cavērent*, 'might beware of,' or 'guard themselves against.'
3. *Multis*, &c., abl. absolute. *Omnĭbus*, dat. case after *placŭit*.
4. *Annecterētur*: do not forget that this is passive.
5. *Ipsos fugĕre posse*, another acc. case and infin. mood. Do not forget to put in '*that*' before *ipsos*. *Posse* is the infin. mood after the acc. case *ipsos*, and *fugĕre* infin. mood after *posse*—the latter of two verbs.
6. *Inter mures quærerētur*, 'it was asked among the mice,' *i.e.* 'the mice asked.'
7. *Feli*, dat. case after *annectĕret*, which is compounded of *ad*, &c. *Tintinnabŭlum*, acc. case after *annectĕret*.

XII.

THE OLD LION AND THE FOX.

Leo, annis confectus, morbum simulāvit. Tum ad ægrōtum regem visitandum complūres venērunt bestĭæ, quas protĭnùs devorāvit. Sed cauta vulpes procul ante speluncam stabat, regem salūtans. Rogāvit leo, cur non intrāret. Respondit, 'Quòd video multa intrantĭum vestīgĭa, nulla exeuntĭum.'

1. Leo, annis confectus, morbum simulāvit.
2. Tum ad ægrōtum regem visitandum complūres venērunt bestĭæ,
3. Quas protĭnùs devorāvit.
4. Sed cauta vulpes procul ante speluncam stabat, regem salūtans.
5. Rogāvit leo, cur non intrāret.
6. Respondit, 'Quòd video multa intrantĭum vestīgĭa,
7. 'Nulla exeuntĭum.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Annis confectus*, worn out with years.
2. *Ad ægrōtum regem visitandum*, 'to the sick king to be visited,' *i.e.* 'to visit the sick king.' *Regem*, a lion is called a *king*, because he is the king of beasts.
3. *Quas*, acc. case; take it before *devorāvit*, putting in a nom. to *devorāvit*.
4. *Procul*, 'afar off,' 'at some distance.' *Ante speluncam*, 'in front of the cave.'
5. *Intrāret*, subj. mood, because it is an indirect question. The direct question would be, 'Cur non intras?' Construe it like the indicative.
6. *Quòd*, adv., 'because;' do not confound this with the neuter of *qui*. *Intrantĭum*, pres. part. gen. plur. to agree with *animalĭum* understood, 'many traces of animals entering in.'
7. *Exeuntĭum*, parsed the same as *intrantĭum*.

XIII.

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN (1).

Mulĭer quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ quotidĭe ovum pariēbat aurĕum. Hinc suspicāri cœpit, illam auri massam intùs celāre, et gallīnam occīdit. Sed nihil in eâ repĕrit, nisi quod in aliis gallīnis reperīri solet. Ităque dum majōrĭbus divitiis inhĭat, etĭam minōres perdĭdit.

1. Mulĭer quædam habēbat gallīnam,
2. Quæ quotidĭe ovum pariēbat aurĕum.
3. Hinc suspicāri cœpit,
4. Illam auri massam intùs celāre,
5. Et gallīnam occīdit.
6. Sed nihil in eâ repĕrit,
7. Nisi quod in aliis gallīnis reperīri solet.
8. Ităque dum majōrĭbus divitiis inhĭat,
9. Etĭam minōres perdĭdit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Quædam* from *quidam*, 'a certain,' fem. to agree with *mulĭer.*
2. *Quæ*, which; *gallīnam* is its antecedent. It is the sing. num. fem. gen.—Why? Nom. case.—Why? *Pariēbat*, 'used to,' &c. &c.
3. *Suspicāri*, deponent v. Construe as if it were active. (See p. 34.)
4. *Illam* and *massam* look as if they agreed together and went together, but they have nothing at all to do with each other. *Illam* is the acc. case before infin. mood *celāre; illam*, 'that she' (the hen), &c. &c.: *massam* is the acc. case after the v. *celāre.* (See p. 239.)
7. *Nisi quod solet*, 'except what is wont,' &c.
8. *Majōrĭbus divitiis*, dat. case after *inhĭat.*

PARSING.

7. *Nisi*, conj. *Quod*, nom. case to the v. *solet. In*, prep. followed by the abl. case *gallīnis. Aliis*, abl. case to agree with its substantive *gallīnis. Gallīnis*, abl. case following prep. *in. Reperīri*, inf. mood, the latter of two verbs, of which *solet* is the former. *Solet*, 3rd per sing. to agree with its nom. case *quod.*

XIV.

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN (2).

Mulĭer vidŭa gallīnam habēbat, quæ quotidiè unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat, si gallīnam diligentiùs sagināret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie parĕret. Quum autem cibo superflŭo gallīna pinguis esset facta, planè ova parĕre desĭit.

1. Mulĭer vidŭa gallīnam habēbat,
2. Quæ quotidiè unum ovum pariēbat.
3. Illa existimābat, si gallīnam diligentiùs sagināret,
4. Fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie parĕret.
5. Quum autem cibo superflŭo gallīna pinguis esset facta,
6. Planè ova parĕre desĭit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Mulĭer vidŭa.* (See p. 9, note 1.)
2. *Quæ,* fem. to agree with *gallīna.* Make the distinction throughout the fable by using 'she' and 'who' for the woman, and 'it' and 'which' for the hen. *Pariēbat,* 'used to,' one of the signs of the imperfect. (S. & E. L. B. p. 28.)
3. *Diligentiùs,* comp. adverb, 'more carefully.' *Sagināret,* construe 'if she were to fatten.'
4. *Fore,* 'that it would be,' or 'that it would happen,' fut. inf. from *sum.* *Illa,* nom. case to *parĕret.* *Bina aut terna,* distributive—here it means two or three *at a time.*
5. *Pinguis,* nom. case after *facta esset.* *Facta esset,* pluperf. subj. from *fio.*
6. *Parĕre desiit,* 'it ceased to lay;' *i.e.* 'ceased laying.' *Planè,* entirely, altogether.

PARSING.

5. *Quum,* conj. *Autem,* conj. *Cibo,* abl. case of the instrument. *Superfluo,* abl. case to agree with *cibo.* *Gallīna,* nom. case to the v. *facta esset.* *Pinguis,* nom. case after *facta esset.* *Facta esset,* 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *gallīna.*
6. *Planè,* adv. *Ova,* acc. case after *parĕre.* *Parĕre,* inf. mood, latter of two verbs of which *desiit* is the former. *Desiit,* 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *illa,* understood.

XV.

THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

In faucĭbus lupi ŏs inhæsĕrat. Mercēde igĭtur condūcit gruem, quæ illud extrăhat. Hoc grus longitūdĭne colli facĭlè effēcit. Quùm autem mercēdem postŭlāret, subrīdens lupus et dentĭbus infrendens, 'Num tibi,' inquit, 'parva merces vidētur, quòd caput incolŭme ex lupi faucĭbus extraxisti?'

1. In faucĭbus lupi os inhæsĕrat.
2. Mercēde igĭtur condūcit gruem,
3. Qui illud extrăhat.
4. Hoc grus longitūdĭne colli facĭlè effēcit.
5. Quum autem mercēdem postŭlāret,
6. Subrīdens lupus et dentĭbus infrendens,
7. 'Num tibi,' inquit, 'parva merces vidētur,
8 'Quòd caput incolŭme ex lupi faucĭbus extraxisti?'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Ōs, ōris*, a mouth; *ŏs, ossis*, a bone—the latter must be used here.
2. Mercēde, 'by reward,' or 'by promise of reward,' or 'for wages.'
3. *Quæ illud extrăhat*, 'who should extract it,' *i.e.* 'to extract it.'
4. *Hoc grus*, &c. Mind which is your nom. and which is your acc.
5. *Postŭlāret*, subj. mood after *quùm*.
6. *Subrīdens*, pres. part. (S. & E. L. B. p. 22.)
7. *Num vidētur?* 'does it seem?' *num* is not to be construed—being merely a sign of a question in Latin, when the answer 'no' is expected. *Parva merces*, nom. case after *vidētur*.
8. *Quòd*, that. *Incolŭme* agrees with caput, but is not to be taken with it. *Ex lupi faucĭbus*: mark the position of the preposition *ex*. The preposition stands immediately before the word that it governs; but as *lupi* is also governed by *faucĭbus*, *ex* may be put before *lupi* as well as before *faucĭbus*.

XVI.

THE STAG.

Cervus, quum sitīret, ad fontem accessit, et suam in aquâ imagĭnem conspicĭens, cornŭum magnitudĭnem laudāvit, crura verò uti nimis exilia vituperāvit. Eccè leo advēnit. Quo viso cervus aufūgit, ut ei nullum pericŭlum immināret, donec in planitĭe esset. Quùm verò in silvam venisset, inter virgulta cornĭbus adhæsit, et a leōne captus est, quòd pedum celerĭtāte uti non potĕrat. Tum morĭturus, 'O me desipientem,' inquit, 'cui ea displicērent, quæ me conservārunt, placērent autem, quæ me perdidērunt.'

1. Cervus, quùm sitīret, ad fontem accessit,
2. Et suam in aquâ imagĭnem conspicĭens,
3. Cornŭum magnitudĭnem laudāvit,
4. Crura verò uti nimis exilia vituperāvit.
5. Eccè leo advēnit.
6. Quo viso cervus aufūgit,
7. Ut ei nullum pericŭlum immināret,
8. Donec in planitĭe esset.
9. Quùm verò in silvam venisset,
10. Inter virgulta cornĭbus adhæsit,
11. Et a leōne captus est,
12. Quòd pedum celerĭtāte uti non potĕrat.
13. Tum morĭtūrus, 'O me desipientem,' inquit,
14. 'Cui ea displicērent, quæ me conservārunt,
15. 'Placērent autem, quæ me perdidērunt.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Quum sitīret*, 'when he was thirsty.'
3. *Cornŭum*: notice the difference between acc. sing. and gen. plur., as, *gradum*, *graduum*.

4. *Uti nimis exilia*—these three words go together—'as too slender.' *Exilia* agrees with—what?
6. *Quo viso*, abl. absolute.
7. *Ei*, dat. case after *immineret*. *Immineret*—subjunctive mood after *ut* to be construed as an indic., 'threatened.'
10. *Adhæsit*, 'he got entangled.'
11. *Captus est*, 'was caught.' The sign of the perf. pass. is '**was**' as well as 'have been.' (S. & E. L. B. p. 28.)
12. *Quòd*, because. *Celeritāte*, abl. after *uti*. *Uti*, infin. mood from *utor*, after *potĕrat*.
13. *Tum moritūrus*, 'then about to die,' *i.e.* 'when about to die.' *O me desipientem*, 'O foolish me!'
14. *Cui*, dat. case after *displicērent*. *Quæ*, relative pronoun; its antecedent is *ea*. *Conservārunt* put for *conservavērunt*—what tense? Before *placērent* must be understood *cui ea*.

XVII.

THE SHE-GOAT AND THE WOLF..

Lupus capram in altâ rupe stantem conspicātus, 'Cur non,' inquit, 'relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbĭdos campos, qui tibi lætum pabŭlum offĕrunt?' Cui respondit capra, 'Mihi non est in anĭmo, dulcia tutis præponĕre.'

1. Lupus capram in altâ rupe stantem conspicātus,
2. 'Cur non,' inquit, 'relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca,
3. 'Et huc descendis in herbĭdos campos,
4. 'Qui tibi lætum pabŭlum offĕrunt?'
5. Cui respondit capra,
6. 'Mihi non est in anĭmo,
7. 'Dulcia tutis præponĕre.'

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Conspicātus*, perf. part., but from a deponent verb, 'having beheld' (see p. 6, note 4).
2. *Cur non relinquis?* 'why do you not leave?'
3. *Et huc descendis?* 'and (why do you not) come down hither?'
4. *Qui*, rel. pronoun agreeing with its antecedent *herbĭdos campos* in number and gender; but it is the nom. case to the v. *offĕrunt* (see p. 236). Mark the two cases after *offĕrunt*, the acc. and the dat.
6. *Mihi non est in anĭmo*, 'it is not to me in my mind;' *i.e.* 'I do not intend.'

XVIII.

THE WOLF AND THE WOMAN.

Esuriĕns lupus ubīque circumīvit, cibum quærens. Tandem audit, intra casam rustĭcam, puĕrum plorantem et matrem minantem, ni desĭnat, lupis eum se velle projicĕre. Lupus, hoc dicto ad spem cibi excitātus, totum diem adstĭtit, expectans, dum puĕrum mater projicĕret. Sed vespĕri hæc reconciliāta puĕro eidem blandiebātur et, 'Mi pupŭle,' inquit, 'bono sis anĭmo. Lupum, si venĕrit, obtruncabĭmus.' Tum lupus tristis et deceptus, 'In istâ domo,' inquit, 'alĭter loquuntur, alĭter sentiunt.'

1. Esuriĕns lupus ubīque circumīvit, cibum quærens.
2. Tandem audit, intra casam rustĭcam, puĕrum plorantem, et matrem minantem,
3. Ni desĭnat, lupis eum se velle projicĕre.
4. Lupus, hoc dicto ad spem cibi excitātus,
5. Totum diem adstĭtit, expectans,
6. Dum puĕrum mater projicĕret.
7. Sed vespĕri hæc reconciliāta
8. Puĕro eidem blandiebātur, et,
9. 'Mi pupŭle,' inquit, 'bono sis anĭmo.
10. 'Lupum, si venĕrit, obtruncabĭmus.'
11. Tum lupus tristis et deceptus, inquit,
12. 'In istâ domo, alĭter loquuntur, alĭter sentiunt.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Esuriens*, pres. part., may be construed like an adjective. *Ubique circumīvit*, 'prowled about everywhere.'

3. *Ni desĭnat*, 'that unless he leaves off:' take 'that' belonging to the acc. case 'se' before 'ni.' Parse: *Eum*, acc. case after *projicĕre*. *Se*, acc. case before infin. mood *velle*. *Velle*, infin. mood after the acc.

case *se*. *Projicĕre*, infin. mood, the latter of two verbs, of which *velle* is the former. *Se velle projicĕre*, 'that she will throw.'

4. *Hoc*, abl. to agree with *dicto*.

5. *Totum diem*, acc. case of the duration of time—*how long* he stayed there. *Totum*: mark the gender of *diem*. What is the rule about the gen. of *dies*? (S. & E. L. B. p. 10.)

6. *Expectans*, *dum*, 'waiting until.'

7. *Hæc reconciliāta*, 'she being reconciled.'

8. *Puĕro eidem*, dat. case after *blandiebātur*. *Blandiebātur*, deponent, 'began to caress,' an ordinary meaning of *imperf.*

9. *Mi*, an irregular voc. of *meus*. *Bono sis anĭmo*, 'be of good courage.' *Bono anĭmo*, abl. of quality.

10. *Si venĕrit*, 'if he come.' *Venĕrit*, fut. perf., to be construed as pres. indic.

12. *Alĭter*, &c., 'they speak in *one way*, they feel in *another*.' What do you know about *domus*?

For some persons—ladies more especially—into whose hands this book may fall, who merely take up Latin that they may teach it to their children or young pupils, it may be useful to subjoin, as now given, a sample of the way in which a Latin sentence should be construed. (See p. 156.)

Esurĭens lupus *a hungry wolf* circumīvit *prowled about* ubīque *everywhere*, quærens *seeking for* cibum *food*. Tandem *at length* audit *he* (*it*) *hears*, intra casam rustĭcam *within a rustic cottage*, puĕrum *a boy* plorantem *weeping*, et matrem *and* (*his*) *mother* minantem *threatening* (*him*), ni *that unless* desĭnat *he leaves off* se velle projicĕre *she will throw him out* lupis *to the wolves* (see explanation 3. to the Fable, *ni desĭnat*). Lupus *the wolf* excitatus *aroused* hoc dicto *by this saying* ad spem *to the hope* cibi *of food*, adstitit *stood near* totum diem *the whole day*, expectans *waiting*, dum mater *until the mother* projicĕret *should throw out* puĕrum *the boy*. Sed *but* vespĕri *in the evening* hæc *she* (*the woman*) reconciliāta *having been conciliated* blandiebātur *began to caress*, &c. &c.

XIX.

THE HUSBANDMAN AND HIS SONS.

Rustĭcus quidam moribundus, qui nullas habēbat divitĭas, quas relinquĕret filiis, excitāre anĭmos illorum volŭit ad studium agrōrum cultūræ et ad assiduitātem labōris. Convocāvit igĭtur eos et ita est allocūtus: 'Filii mei, vidētis, me a vobis mox discessūrum esse. Omnes, quas habĕo, divitĭas in vinĕâ, quam vobis relinquo, quæritōte.' Hæc quùm dixisset senex, paulò post morĭtur. At filii quùm credĕrent, illum in vinĕâ alicŭbì abscondisse thesaurum, totum vinĕæ solum effodĭunt. Frustrà. Thesaurum inveniunt nullum. Sed quùm terra fodiendo perculta esset, vites uberrĭmum fructum tulēre.

1. Rustĭcus quidam moribundus, qui nullas habēbat divitĭas,
2. Quas relinquĕret filiis,
3. Excitāre anĭmos illorum volŭit
4. Ad studium agrōrum cultūræ et ad assiduitātem labōris.
5. Convocāvit igĭtur eos et ita est allocūtus:
6. 'Filii mei, vidētis, me a vobis mox discessūrum esse.
7. 'Omnes, quas habĕo, divitĭas in vinĕâ,
8. 'Quam vobis relinquo, quæritōte.'
9. Hæc quùm dixisset senex, paulò post morĭtur.
10. At filii quùm credĕrent,
11. Illum in vinĕâ alicŭbì abscondisse thesaurum,
12. Totum vinĕæ solum effodĭunt.
13. Frustrà. Thesaurum inveniunt nullum.

14. Sed quùm terra fodiendo perculta esset,
15. Vites uberrĭmum fructum tulēre.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Qui*, relative pronoun—what is its antecedent?

2. *Quas*, &c., acc. case after *relinquĕret*. *Relinquĕret*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood.

4. *Agrōrum*, gen. case, latter of two substantives, of which *cultūræ* is the former. *Cultūræ*, gen. case, latter of two substantives, of which *studium* is the former.

5. *Allocūtus est*, perf., looks like passive but is deponent.

6. *Filii mei*, voc. plural. *Me*, acc. before the infinitive *discessūrum esse.* Turn *me* into the nom. and put in 'that.'

7, 8. Take *quærĭtōte* first. *Omnes divitĭas*, acc. case after *quærĭtōte.* *Quam*, acc. case after *relinquo* (see parsing). The antecedent to *quam* is *vineâ.*

11. *Illum*, acc. case before the inf. mood *abscondisse.*

12. *Totum solum*, 'all the soil,' 'all the ground.'

14. *Perculta esset*, 'had been cultivated.'

15. *Tulēre*, 3rd per. plur. of the perf. for *tulērunt.*

PARSING.

5. *Convocāvit*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood. *Igĭtur*, conj. *Eos*, acc. case after *convocāvit*. *Et*, conjunction. *Ita*, adverb. *Allocūtus est*, 3rd per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ille* understood.

6. *Filii*, voc. case. *Mei*, voc. case to agree with *filii*. *Vidētis*, 2nd per. plur. to agree with its nom. case *vos* understood. *Me*, acc. case before the inf. mood *discessūrum esse*. *A*, preposition followed by the abl. case *vobis*. *Vobis*, ablative case following the prep. *a*. *Mox*, adverb. *Discessūrum esse*, inf. mood after the acc. case *me*.

7. *Omnes*, acc. case to agree with its substantive *divitĭas*. *Quas*, acc. case after the v. *habeo*. *Habeo*, 1st per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ego* understood. *Divitĭas*, acc. case after the v. *quærĭtōte*. *In*, prepos. followed by the abl. case *vineâ*. *Vineâ*, abl. case following the prep. *in*.

8. *Quam*, acc. case after the v. *relinquo*. *Vobis*, dat. case of the remoter object after *relinquo*. *Relinquo*, 1st per. sing. to agree with its nom. case *ego* understood. *Quærĭtōte*, 2nd per. plur. to agree with its nom. case *vos* understood.

XX.

THE FROGS AND JUPITER.

Ranæ aliquandò regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precĭbus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejēcit. Ranæ sonĭtu perterrĭtæ primùm refugēre, deinde verò trabem in aquâ natantem conspicātæ, magno cum contemptu in eâ consedērunt, aliumque sibi novis clamorĭbus regem expetivērunt. Tum Jupĭter, earum stultitĭam punitūrus, hydrum illis mīsit, a quo quùm plurĭmæ captæ perīrent, serò eas stolidārum precum pœnitŭit.

1. Ranæ aliquandò regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur.
2. Quarum ille precĭbus exorātus
3. Trabem ingentem in lacum dejēcit.
4. Ranæ sonĭtu perterrĭtæ primùm refugēre,
5. Deinde verò trabem in aquâ natantem conspicātæ,
6. Magno cum contemptu in eâ consedērunt,
7. Aliumque sibi novis clamorĭbus regem expetivērunt.
8. Tum Jupĭter, earum stultitĭam punitūrus,
9. Hydrum illis mīsit,
10. A quo quùm plurĭmæ captæ perīrent,
11. Serò eas stolidārum precum pœnitŭit.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *Sibi*, dat. from *sui*, either 'himself,' 'herself,' 'itself,' or 'themselves.' Sign of the dat. *to* or *for*. *Jove*, abl. from *Jupiter*, an irreg. subs. Remember to make *dicuntur* pass. Why is *petivisse* the inf. mood?
2. Begin with *quarum precĭbus*, then take *exorātus*, leaving *ille* to go with *dejēcit*.
3. *In*, when it is followed by the acc., signifies *into*.
4. *Perterrĭtæ*, perf. part.: what is the proper English (S. & E. L. B. p. 22). *Refugēre* looks like an infinitive, but is really the perf. 3rd per. plur. for *refugērunt*.

5. *Conspicūtæ*, another perf. participle, but from a deponent verb (see p. 6, note 4). *Conspicūtæ* agrees with *ranæ*.

6. Notice the position of *cum* between the adjective and substantive. *In eâ*, *eâ* agrees with *trabe*.

7. *Expetivērunt*, 3rd per. plur. to agree with its nom. case *illæ* understood; no nom. need however be put in.

8. Notice *earum* and not *suam*. *Suus* is only properly used when it refers to the nom. case of its own verb: 'he did *his* work,' 'she did *her* work,' 'they did *their* work,' &c. If it had been *suam stultitĭam* here, it would have been 'Jupiter to punish *his* (i.e. *his own*) folly.' *Punitūrus*, fut. part.—what is the Eng.? How is it formed? (S. & E. L. B. pp. 22, 23.) 'To punish'—'about,' 'going to,' being left out.

9. *Jupĭter* is the nom. case to *mīsit*.

10. These words are taken in the order in which they stand. *Perīrent* is to be construed like the indicative because of *quùm*.

11. *Sērò eas pœnitŭit*, 'it repented them too late;' *i.e.* 'they repented too late.'

VOCABULARY.

[According to the plan recommended, these Vocabularies are to be learned thoroughly by heart before the lesson is prepared.]

The genders *of the substantives are not given, excepting those that are irregular and those of the third declension. According to rules given* (S. & E. L. B. p. 9), *the pupil will know the genders of substantives according to their declension. It would be as much out of place to put the gender to ordinary substantives, as to mark—which they do in most vocabularies* (*in* dictionaries *it would be incorrect not to do so*)—'*melior us,*' '*facilis e,*' *as adjectives—as if they could be anything but adjectives; a word of three terminations, in* '*us a um,*' *may indeed be a participle, but in this case* part. *will be put. It is well that a pupil should early learn* general rules *for what he has to know, especially for the genders of his* substantives.

I.

THE HAWK AND THE DOVES.

Columba, æ, *a dove.*
Milvĭus, i, *a kite.*
Metus, ūs, *fear.*
Accipĭter, tris, *m. a hawk.*
Rogo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask, beg.*
Ut, conj. *that* (governs a subjunctive).
Sui, pron. *of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
Defendo, di, sum, 3. *to defend.*
Ille, a, ud, pron. *he, she, it.*
Annŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to nod, give assent.*
At, conj. *but.*
In, prep. *into.*
Columbāre, is, *n. a dove-cote.*
Recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to receive.*
Unus, a, um, *one.*
Dies, ĕi, *c.* (in pl. *m.*) *a day.*
Major, us, *greater* (comp. from magnus, *great*).
Strages, is, *f. slaughter.*
Edo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to cause.*
Quàm, adv. *than.*
Longus, a, um, *long.*
Tempus, ŏris, *n. time.*
Possum, potŭi, posse, irr. *to be able.*

II.

THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

Agricŏla, æ, *m. a husbandman.*
Anguis, is, *c. a snake.*
Reperĭo, repĕri and reppĕri, repertum, 4. *to find.*
Frigus, ŏris, *n. cold.*
Pænè, adv. *almost.*
Extinctum, perf. part. *dead,* from extinguo.

Misĕricordia, æ, *pity*.
Motus, perf. part. *moved*, from moveo.
Eum, acc. from Is, ea, id, *he*, *she*, or *it*.
Fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *to cherish*.
Sinus, ūs, *a bosom*.
Et, conj. *and*.
Subter, preposition, *under*, followed by the acc. case.
Ala, æ, *a wing*, *an armpit*.
Recondo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to hide*.
Mox, adv. *presently*.
Recreātus, *being refreshed*, perf. part. from recrĕo.
Vis, *strength*; nom. plur. vīres generally used.
Recipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to recover*.
Pro, prep. *for*, *in return for*, followed by the abl.
Benĕficĭum, i, *a kindness*.
Letālis, e, *deadly*.
Vulnus, ĕris, n. *a wound*.
Inflīgo, ixi, ictum, 3. *to inflict*.

III.

MOUSE AND KITE.

Mus, muris, *m. a mouse*.
Laquĕus, i, *a snare*.
Irrētĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *to entangle*, *catch* (as in a net).
Muscŭlus, i, *a little mouse*.
Exōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to entreat*.
Corrōdo, si, sum, 3. *to gnaw* [*in pieces*.
Plaga, æ, *a snare*, *hunting net*.
Lībĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to free*.
Facĭo, feci, factum, 3. *to make*, *to do*.
Arripĭo, ripŭi, reptum, 3. *to seize upon*.
Devŏro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to devour*, *eat up*.
Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pronoun, *who*, *which*.

IV.

NIGHTINGALE AND GOLDFINCH.*

Luscinĭa, æ, *a nightingale*.
Acanthis, ĭdis, *f. a goldfinch*.
Ante, prep. *in front of*.
Fenestra, æ, *a window*.
Cavĕa, æ, *a cage*.
Inclūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *to* [*shut up*.
Pendĕo, pependi, 2. *to hang*.
Incipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to begin*.
Cantus, ūs, *a song*.
Suus, a, um, pron. *his*, *hers*, *its*, *&c*.

* N.B.—As there are so many superlatives in this Fable, let the Pupil learn again pages 15 and 16, S. & E. L. B.

Jucundus, a, um, *pleasant, sweet.*
Pater, patris, *m. a father.*
Interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask.*
Filiŏlus, i, *a little son.*
Uter, utra, utrum, gen. utrius, pronoun, *which* (of the two).
Avis, is, *f. a bird.*
Tam, adv. *so.*
Suavĭter, adv. *sweetly.*
Cano, cecĭni, cantum, 3. *to sing.*
Ostendo, di, sum, 3. *to point out.*
Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, pron. *each, both.*
Filĭus, i, *a son.*
Statim, adv. *immediately.*
Respondĕo, di, sum, 2. *to answer.*
Sine, prep. *without.*
Dubium, i, *doubt.*
Hic, hæc, hoc, fem. pron. *this.*
Sum, es, fui, esse, futūrus, irr. *to be.*
Qui, quæ, quod, pron. *who, which.*
Sonus, i, *a sound.*
Ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it, that* (plur. *those*).
Suavis, e, *sweet.*
Edo, dĭ, dĭtum, 3. *to put forth.*
Penna, æ, *a wing.*
Enim, adv. *for.*
Habĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *to have.*
Pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful.*

V.

THE BELLY AND THE LIMBS.

Venter, tris, *m. the belly.*
Membrum, i, *a limb.*
Quondàm, adv. *once upon a time.*
Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to say.*
Nosne—nos, pron. nom. plur. from ego, *I* (plur. *we*).
Ne, sign of a question—no English to be put.
Tu, pers. pron. *thou, you.*
Semper, adv. *always.*
Ministerium, i, *service.*
Noster, tra, trum, pron. *our, ours.*
Alo, alŭi, alĭtum and altum, 3. *to nourish, support.*
Dum, conj. *whilst.*
Ipse, a, um, pron. *self* (used with *I, thou, he, we, you, they*).
Summus, a, um, superl. from superus, *high*; often used as *greatest.*
Otium, i, *ease, leisure.*
Fruor, fructus and fruĭtus sum, 3. dep. *to enjoy.*
Non, adv. *not.*
Facio, fēci, factum, 3. *to do.*
Igĭtur, adv, *therefore, then.*
Cibus, i, *food.*
Subdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to withdraw, to take away.*
Corpus, ŏris, *n. body.*
Debilĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to weaken.*
Serò, adv. *too late.*

Invidia, æ, *envy*, *ill-will*.
Pœnĭtet, impers. verb, 2. *it repents*; pœnitŭit, *it repented.*

VI.

THE FOX AND THE LION.

Vulpes, is, *f. a fox.*
Leo, ōnis, *m. a lion.*
Nunquàm, adv. *never.*
Vĭdĕo, vīdi, visum, 2. *to see.*
Quum, conj. *when* (followed by subj.).
Is, ea, id, pron. *he*, *she*, *that*, *it.*
Fortè, adv. *by chance.*
Occurro, occurri, occursum, 3. *to meet.*
Ità, adv. *so.*
Perterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *to frighten.*
Pæne, adv. *almost.*
Morĭor, mortuus sum, mori, 3. dep. *to die.*
Formīdo, dĭnis, *f. fear*, *terror.*
Ĭdem, eădem, ĭdem, *the same.*
Conspĭcor, atus sum, 1. dep. *to behold.*
Itĕrùm, adv. *again*, *a second time.*
Timĕo, ŭi, 2. *to fear.*
Quidem, adv. *indeed.*
Sed, conj. *but.*
Nequāquàm, adv. *by no means.*
Antea, prep. *before.*
Tertio, adv. *a third time.*
Illi obviam facta, *having met him.*
Audĕo, ausus sum, 2. *to dare.*
Etiam, conj. *also*, *even.*
Propiùs, adv. comp. from propè, *near.*
Accēdo, accessi, accessum, 3. *to approach.*
Allŏquor, allocūtus sum, 3. dep. *to speak to*, *to address.*
Ut, conj. *that*, *as.*

VII.

THE ASS.

Asĭnus, i, *an ass.*
Pellis, is, *f. a skin.*
Indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to put on*, *to clothe with.*
Terrĭto, 1. *to frighten.*
Homo, ĭnis, *c. a man* or *woman.*
Bestia, æ, *a beast.*
Tanquàm, adv. *as if.*
Celeriùs, comp. adv. of celeriter, *too quickly.*
Mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *to move.*
Auris, is, *f. an ear.*
Eminĕo, ŭi, 2. *to stand forth*, *project.*
Unde, adv. *whence.*

Agnosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3. *to recognise.*
Pistrīnum, i, *a corn-mill worked by asses or slaves.*
Abdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to lead away.*
Ubi, adv. *where.*
Pœna, æ, *punishment.*
Petulantia, æ, *impudence.*
Do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *to give*; dare pœnas, *to suffer punishment.*

VIII.

THE FOX AND THE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

Uva, æ, *a bunch of grapes.*
Vitis, is, *f. a vine.*
Ad, prep. *to, up to* (followed by the acc.).
Subsilio, ŭi and ĭi, sultum, 4. *to leap up.*
Omnis, e, *all, every.*
Vires, virium, *f. strength.*
Suus, a, um, *his, hers, its, theirs.*
Contentio, onis, *f. effort.*
Si, conj. *if.*
Attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3. *to touch, reach.*
Tandem, adv. *at length.*
Defatīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to weary.*
Inānis, e, *vain, useless*
Labor, ōris, *m. labour.*
Discēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *to depart, go away.*
Nunc, adv. *now.*
Acerbus, a, um, *sour.*
Nec, conj. *nor.*
Via, æ, *way, road, path.*
Reperio, repĕri or reppĕri, repertum, 4. *to find.*
Tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, irr. 3. *to pick up.*

IX.

THE WOMAN AND HER MAIDS.

Mulĭer, iĕris, *f. a woman.*
Vidŭus, a, um, *widowed*; mulier vidua, *a widow.*
Texo, texŭi, textum, 3. *to weave.*
Vita, æ, *life.*
Sustento, āvi, ātum, 1. *to* [*support.*
Solĕo, solĭtus sum, 2. *to be accustomed, be wont.*
Ancilla, æ, *a maid, a maid-servant.*
De nocte, *in the night.*
Excĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to rouse* [*up.*
Opus, ĕris, *n. work.*
Primum, adv. *at first*; quum primum, *as soon as.*
Gallus, i, *a cock.*
Cantus, ûs, *crowing.*
Audio, īvi, ītum, 4. *to hear.*
Diuturnus, a, um, *long, lasting long.*
Fatīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to weary.*
Statŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to decide, determine.*
Interficio, fēci, fectum, 3. *to kill.*

Deterĭor, us, *worse.*
Conditio, ōnis, *f. condition.*
Priùs, adv. *before.*
Cœpi, cœpisse, def. verb, *to begin.*
Nam, conj. *for.*
Domĭna, æ, *a mistress.*
De, prep. *about, concerning* (followed by the abl.).
Hora, æ, *an hour.*
Nox, noctis, *f. night.*
Incertus, a, um, *uncertain.*
Famŭla, æ, *a maid-servant.*
Sæpe, adv. *often.*
Jam primâ nocte, *even in the early part of the night.*

X.

THE LION.

Socĭĕtas, ātis, *f. fellowship, alliance.*
Jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. *to join.*
Juvenca, æ, *a heifer.*
Capra, æ, *a she-goat.*
Ovis, is, *f. a sheep.*
Præda, æ, *booty.*
Autem, conj. *but.*
Capio, cēpi, captum, 3. *to take.*
Quattŭor, num. indecl. *four.*
Pars, partis, *f. part, share.*
Æquālis, is, *equal.*
Divĭdo, divīsi, divīsum, 3. *to divide.*
Ait, defective verb, *says.*
Meus, a, um, *my, mine.*
Debĕo, debŭi, debĭtum, 2. *to owe.*
Et, conj. *also.*
Præstantia, æ, *excellence.*
Secundus, a, um, ord. num. *second.*
Merĕor, merĭtus sum, 2. dep. *to deserve.*
Robur, ŏris, *n. strength.*
Tertĭus, a, um, ord. num. *third.*
Vindĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to claim.*
Egregĭus, a, um, *excellent, distinguished.*
Quartus, a, um, *fourth.*
Arrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *claim, arrogate.*
Scio, scīvi (ii), scītum, 4. *to know.*
Inimīcus, a, um, *hostile.*
Volo, volŭi, velle, irr. *to wish.*
Infestus, a, um, *hostile.*
Imbecillus, a, um, *weak.*

XI.

THE MICE.

Aliquando, adv. *once upon a time.*
Habĕo, ŭi, habĭtum, 2. *to hold.*
Consilium, i, *a council.*
Quomŏdo, adv. *how, in what manner.*
A, ab, abs, *from* or *by.*
Feles, is, *f. a cat.*
Căveo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *to*

beware; a fele cavēre, *to beware of the cat.*
Multus, a, um, *much* (plur. *many*).
Alius, a, ud, *another, other.*
Propōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to propose.*
Placĕo, placŭi, placĭtum, 2. *to please.*
Tintinnabŭlum, i, *a little bell.*
Annecto, nexui, nexum, 3. *to tie.*
Sic, adv. *thus.*
Sonitŭs, ūs, *sound.*
Admonĕo, admonŭi, admonĭtum, 2. *to warn.*
Fŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, 3. *to flee, to escape.*
Jam, adv. *now.*
Inter, prep. *among* (followed by the acc. case).
Quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, 3. *to question, to ask.*
Nemo, *m.* and *f.* (gen. and abl. not used), *no one.*

XII.

THE OLD LION AND THE FOX.

Annus, i, *a year.*
Conficio, confēci, confectum, 3. *to wear out.*
Morbus, i, *a disease.*
Simŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to pretend, feign.*
Ægrōtus, a, um, *sick.*
Rex, regis, *m. a king.*
Visĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to visit.*
Complūres, a, *very many.*
Venio, vēni, ventum, 4. *to come.*
Protĭnùs, adv. *forthwith, immediately.*
Tum, adv. *then.*
Cautus, a, um, *cautious, cunning.*
Procul, adv. *at some distance off.*
Spelunca, æ, *a cave.*
Sto, stĕti, stătum, 1. *to stand.*
Salūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to salute.*
Cur, adv. *why.*
Intro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to enter, come in.*
Quòd, conj. *because.*
Vestigium, i, *a trace, a footstep.*
Exĕo, īvi (ii), ĭtum, irr. *to go out*

XIII.

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN (1).

Quidam, quædam, quoddam, indef. pron. *certain.*
Gallīna, æ, *a hen.*
Quotidiè, adv. *daily.*
Ovum, i, *an egg.*
Pario, pepĕri, partum and parĭtum, 3. *to bring forth, to lay.*
Aurĕus, a, um, *golden.*
Hinc, adv. *hence.*
Suspĭcor, atus sum, 1. dep. *to suspect.*

Aurum, i, *gold.*
Massa, æ, *a lump, a mass.*
Intus, adv. *within.*
Celo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hide, conceal.*
Occīdo, occīdi, occīsum, 3. *to kill.*
Nihil, *n.* (undeclined), *nothing.*
Nisi, conj. *except.*
Ităque, conj. *thus, therefore.*
Divitiæ, ārum, *riches.*
Inhĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to gape for, desire.*
Minor, us, *less* (comp. from parvus).
Perdo, perdĭdi, perdĭtum, 3. *to lose.*

XIV.

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN (2).

Existĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to think.*
Diligentiùs, comp. adv. fr. diligenter, *more carefully.*
Fore, fut. inf. from sum, fui, esse, irr. *to be.*
Bini, æ, a, distr. num. *two, two apiece, two at a time.*
Aut, conj. *or*, distr. num.
Terni, æ, a, *three, three apiece, three at a time.*
Superflŭus, a, um, *superfluous, too much, more than was good.*
Pinguis, e, *fat.*
Fio, factus sum, irr. *to become, be made* (for this word comes from facio, *to make*).
Plane, adv. *altogether.*
Desĭno, desīvi (ĭi), desĭtum, 3. *to cease, leave off.*
Sagīno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to fatten.*

XV.

THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

Grus, gruis, *f.* sometimes *m. a crane.*
Fauces, faucium, *f. the throat.*
Os, ossis, *n. a bone.*
Inhærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, 2. *to stick in.*
Merces, cēdis, *f. wages, hire.*
Condūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to hire.*
Extrăho, axi, actum, 3. *to draw out, extract.*
Longitūdo, ĭnis, *f. length.*
Collum, i, *a neck.*
Facĭlè, adv. *easily.*
Efficio, fēci, fectum, 3. *to accomplish.*
Postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to request, demand.*
Subridĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2. *to smile.*
Dens, dentis, *m. a tooth.*
Infrendĕo, 2. *to gnash with the teeth.*
Num, adv. *sign of a question*—not to be translated.
Inquit, def. verb, *says.*
Parvus, a, um, *small.*
Vidĕor, visus sum, dep. 2. *to seem, appear.*
Quòd, conj. *that, because.*
Incolŭmis, e, *safe, sound.*

XVI.

THE STAG.

Cervus, i, *a stag.*
Sitĭo, īvi and ĭi, 4. *to thirst, thirst for.*
Fons, fontis, *m. a fountain.*
Aqua, æ, *water.*
Imāgo, agĭnis, *f. an image.*
Conspicio, conspexi, conspectum, 3. *to behold.*
Cornu, cornūs, *n. a horn.*
Magnitūdo, dĭnis, *f. size, greatness.*
Laudo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to praise.*
Crus, cruris, *n. leg.*
Verò, adv. *but.*
Uti, conj. *as.*
Nimis, adv. *too, too much*; nimis exilia, *too slender.*
Exīlis, e, *slender, feeble.*
Vitupĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to blame.*
Eccè, interj. *lo! behold!*
Advĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *to approach.*
Quo viso, abl. abs. *which being seen*; viso from visus, perf. part. from video, vidi, visum, *to see.*
Aufūgĭo, fūgi, fugĭtum, 3. *to flee.*
Ut, conj., *though.*
Nullus, a, um, *no, none.*
Pericŭlum, i, *danger.*
Immineo, 2. *to overhang, to threaten.*
Donec, conj. *as long as, while.*
Planitĭes, ēi, *a plain.*
Silva, æ, *a wood.*
Virgultum, i, *a thicket.*
Adhærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, 2. *to stick to*; adhæsit, *he got entangled.*
Capio, cēpi, captum, 3. *to catch.*
Pes, pedis, *m. a foot.*
Celerĭtas, ātis, *f. swiftness.*
Utor, usus sum, dep. 3. *to use.*
Desipio, 3. *to be foolish.*
Displiceo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *to displease.*
Conservo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to preserve.*
Perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to destroy.*

XVII.

THE SHE-GOAT AND THE WOLF.

Altus, a, um, *high, lofty.*
Rupes, is, *f. a rock.*
Nudus, a, um, *naked.*
Sterĭlis, e, *barren.*
Locus, i, *a place* (plur. loci and loca).
Huc, adv. *hither.*
Descendo, di, sum, 3. *to come down.*
Herbĭdus, a, um, *grassy.*
Campus, i, *a plain.*
Lætus, a, um, *joyful.*
Pabŭlum, i, *fodder.*
Offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, irr. *to offer.*
Dulcis, e, *sweet.*
Tutus, a, um, *safe.*
Præpōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to set before, prefer.*

XVIII.

THE WOLF AND THE WOMAN.

Esurĭo, ītum, 4. *to hunger.*
Ubīque, adv. *everywhere.*
Circumĕo, īvi (ii), ītum, irr. *to go round.*
Quæro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *to seek, ask.*
Intra, prep. *within* (followed by acc. case).
Casa, æ, *a cottage.*
Rustĭcus, a, um, *rustic.*
Puer, ĕri, *a boy.*
Ploro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to weep.*
Mater, matris, *a mother.*
Minor, atus sum, 1. dep. *to threaten.*
Ni, conj. *if not, unless.*
Desĭno, sīvi or sii, desĭtum, 3. *to leave off, stop.*
Volo, volui, velle, irr. *to wish, to be willing*; se velle projicĕre, *that she would throw.*
Projicĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *to throw forth.*
Dictum, i, *saying.*
Spes, ĕi, *hope.*
Totus, tota, totum, *whole.*
Adsto, adstĭti, adstĭtum, 1. *to stand near.*
Exspecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to wait for, expect.*
Dùm, conj. *until.*
Vespĕrì, adverbial expression, *in the evening.*
Reconcilĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reconcile.*
Blandĭor, dītus sum, 4. dep. *to pet, caress.*
Pupŭlus, i, *a little boy.*
Anĭmus, i, *mind.*
Obtrunco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to kill.*
Tristis, e, *sad.*
Atque, conj. *and.*
Decipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to deceive.*
Domus, ūs, *f. a house.*
Alitĕr—alĭter, *in one way—in another.*
Loquor, locūtus sum, 3. dep. *to speak.*
Sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4. *to feel.*

XIX.

THE HUSBANDMAN AND HIS SONS.

Rustĭcus, i, *a countryman.*
Moribundus, a, um, *dying.*
Relinquo, relīqui, relictum, 3. *to leave.*
Studĭum, i, *the study.*
Ager, agri, *a field.*
Cultūra, æ, *culture, cultivation.*
Assiduĭtas, tātis, *f. continuity, perseverance.*
Convŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call together.*
Allŏquor, allocūtus sum, 3. dep. *to address.*
Mox, adv. *presently.*
Vinĕa, æ, *a vineyard.*
Paulò post, *a little after.*
Credo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to believe.*

Alicŭbi, adv. *somewhere.*
Abscondo, di and dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to hide.*
Thesaurus, i, *a treasure.*
Solum, i, *the ground, the soil.*
Effŏdĭo, effōdi, effossum, 3. *to dig up.*
Frustrà, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*
Invĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *to find.*
Terra, æ, *the earth, the ground.*
Fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *to dig.*
Percŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3. *to cultivate thoroughly.*
Uber, ĕris, *rich, abundant.*
Fructus, ūs, *fruit.*
Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, irr. *to bear, bring forth.*

XX.

THE FROGS AND JUPITER.

Rana, æ, *a frog.*
Jupĭter, Jovis, *m. Jupiter, father of the gods.*
Aliquandò, adv. *once upon a time.*
Rex, regis, *m. a king.*
Peto, ĭvi (ii), ītum, 3. *ask, demand.*
Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to say.*
Preces, cum, *f.* (plur.) *a prayer.*
Exōro, āvi, ātum, *to beg earnestly, to entreat*; exorāri precĭbus, *to be prevailed on by prayers.*
Trabs, trabis, *f. a beam.*
Ingens, entis, *large, immense.*
Lacus, ūs, *a lake.*
Dejicĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *to throw down.*
Sonĭtus, ūs, *sound.*
Perterrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, 2. *to frighten very much.*
Primùm, adv. *at first.*
Refŭgĭo, fūgi, fugĭtum, 3. *to flee, escape.*
Deinde, adv. *then, afterwards.*
Nato, āvi, ātum, 1. *to swim.*
Magnus, a, um, *great.*
Contemptus, ūs, *contempt scorn.*
Cum, prep. *with.*
Consīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *to sit down.*
Novus, a um, *new, fresh.*
Expĕto, petīvi (ii), petītum, 3. *to demand.*
Tum, adv. *then.*
Stultitĭa, æ, *folly.*
Punĭo, īvi (ii), ītum, 4. *to punish.*
Hydrus, i, *a water-snake.*
Mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *to send.*
Plurĭmi, æ, a (plural of plurimus, a, um, superl. from multus), *very many.*
Stolĭdus, a, um, *foolish.*
Pereo, ii, ĭtum, irr. *to perish, die.*

This Vocabulary is given in case the Teacher should prefer the general plan of the Pupil looking out his words, though it is hoped that the plan recommended—of learning the Vocabularies by heart—will have a fair trial given to it.

VOCABULARIES.

(ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

A, ab, abs, prep. *from* or *by*.
Abdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to lead away.*
Abscondo, di and dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to hide.*
Acanthis, ĭdis, *f. a goldfinch.*
Accēdo, accessi, accessum, 3. *to approach.*
Accipĭter, tris, *m. a hawk.*
Acerbus, a, um, *sour.*
Ad, prep. *to, up to* (followed by the acc.).
Adhærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, 2. *to stick to*; adhæsit, *he got entangled.*
Admonĕo, admonui, admonĭtum, 2. *to warn.*
Adsto, adstĭti, adstĭtum, 1. *to stand near.*
Advenĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *to approach.*
Ægrōtus, a, um, *sick.*
Ager, agri, *a field.*
Agnosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3. *to recognise.*
Agricŏla, æ, *m. a husbandman.*
Ait (defective verb), *says.*
Ala, æ, *a wing, an armpit.*
Alicŭbi, adv. *somewhere.*
Aliquando, adv. *once upon a time.*
Alĭtèr . . . alĭtèr, *in one way . . . in another.*
Alĭus, a, ud, *another, other.*
Allŏquor, allocūtus sum, 3rd dep. *to speak to, address.*
Alo, alui, alĭtum and altum, 3. *to nourish, support.*
Altus, a, um, *high, lofty.*
Ancilla, æ, *a maid, a maid-servant.*
Anguis, is, *c. a snake.*
Anĭmus, i, *the mind.*
Annecto, nexui, nexum, 3. *to tie.*
Annŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to nod.*
Annus, i, *a year.*
Ante, prep. *in front of, before* (followed by acc.).
Antĕa, adv. *before.*
Aqua, æ, *water.*
Arripĭo, ripui, reptum, 3. *to seize upon.*
Arrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to claim, arrogate.*
Asĭnus, i, *an ass.*
Assiduĭtas, tātis, *f. perseverance.*
At, conj. *but.*
Atque, conj. *and.*
Attingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3. *to reach, touch.*

Audĕo, ausus sum, 2. *to dare.*
Audĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *to hear.*
Aufŭgĭo, fūgi, fugĭtum, 3. *to flee.*
Aurĕus, a, um, *golden.*
Auris, is, *f. an ear.*
Aurum, i, *gold.*
Aut, conj. *or.*
Autem, conj. *but.*
Avis, is, *f. a bird.*

Bestĭa, æ, *a beast.*
Bīni, æ, a, distrib. num. plur. *two, two apiece.*
Blandĭor, dītus sum, 4. dep. *to pet, caress.*

Campus, i, *a plain.*
Căno, cecĭni, cantum, 3. *to sing.*
Cantus, ûs, *a song, crowing.*
Capĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *to take, catch.*
Căpra, æ, *a she goat.*
Căsa, æ, *a cottage.*
Cautus, a, um, *cautious.*
Cavĕa, æ, *a cage.*
Căvĕo, cavi, cautum, 2. *to beware*; a fele cavēre, *to beware of the cat.*
Celerĭtas, ātis, *f. swiftness.*
Celerĭus, adv. comparative of celeriter, *too quickly.*
Cēlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to hide, conceal.*
Cervus, i, *a stag.*
Cĭbus, i, *food.*
Circumĕo, īvi (ĭi), circuĭtum, irr. *to go round.*
Clamor, ōris, *m. a shouting.*
Cœpi, cœpisse, def. verb, *to begin.*
Collum, i, *a neck.*
Columba, æ, *a dove.*
Columbāre, is, *n. a dovecot.*
Complūres, a, *very many.*
Conditĭo, ōnis, *f. condition.*
Condūco, duxi, ductum, *to hire.*
Conficĭo, confēci, confectum, 3. *to wear out.*
Conservo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to preserve.*
Consīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *to sit down.*
Conspicĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. *to behold.*
Conspĭcor, ātus sum, 1. dep. *to behold.*
Contemptus, ûs, *contempt, scorn.*
Contentĭo, ōnis, *f. effort.*
Convŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to call together.*
Cornu, cornûs, *n. a horn.*
Corpus, ŏris, *n. a body.*
Corrōdo, si, sum, 3. *to gnaw in pieces.*
Credo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to believe.*
Crus, cruris, *n. a leg.*
Cultūra, æ, *culture, cultivation.*
Cum, prep. *with.*
Cur, adv. *why*

De, prep. *about, concerning* (followed by the abl. case; de nocte, *in the night*).
Debĕo, debŭi, debĭtum, 2. *to owe.*
Decipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to deceive.*
Defatīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to weary out.*

Defendo, di, sum, 3. *to defend.*
Deinde, adv. *then, afterwards.*
Dejicĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *to throw down.*
Dens, dentis, *m. a tooth.*
Descendo, di, sum, 3. *to come down.*
Desĭno, sīvi or sĭi, sĭtum, 3. *to leave off, stop.*
Desipĭo, 3. *to be foolish.*
Deterĭor, us, *worse.*
Devŏro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to devour, eat up.*
Dico, dixi, dictum, 3. *to say.*
Dictum, i, *saying.*
Dies, ēi, *m.* and *f.* (in pl. *m.*) *a day.*
Diligentĭùs (comparative adv. fr. diligenter), *more carefully.*
Discēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *to depart, go away.*
Displicĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *to displease.*
Diuturnus, a, um, *long, lasting long.*
Divĭdo, divīsi, divīsum, 3. *to divide.*
Divitĭæ, ārum, *riches.*
Do, dĕdi, datum, 1. *to give*; dare pœnam, *to suffer punishment.*
Domĭna, æ, *a mistress.*
Domus, ûs, *f. a house.*
Donec, conj. *as long as, while.*
Dulcis, e, *sweet.*

Eccè, interj. *lo! behold!*
Edo, di, sum, 3. *to eat.*
Edo, dĭdi, ditum, 3. *to put forth, cause.*
Efficĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *to accomplish.*
Effŏdĭo, effōdi, effossum, 3. *to dig out.*
Egregĭus, a, um, *excellent, distinguished.*
Eminĕo, ŭi, 2. *to stand forth, project.*
Enim, conj. *for.*
Esurĭo, ītum, 4. *to hunger.*
Etĭam, conj. *also, even.*
Excĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to rouse up.*
Exĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, irr. *to go out.*
Exīlis, e, *slender, feeble.*
Existĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to think.*
Exōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to entreat, to beg earnestly*; exorari precibus, *to be prevailed on by prayer.*
Expĕto, petīvi and petĭi, petītum, 3. *to demand.*
Exspecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to wait for, expect.*
Extinctus, a, um, *dead* (perf. part. from extinguo).
Extrăho, axi, actum, 3. *to draw out, extract.*

Facĭlè, adv. *easily.*
Facĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *to make, to do.*
Famŭla, æ, *a maid-servant.*
Fatīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to weary.*
Fauces, faucium, *f. the throat.*
Feles, is, *f. a cat.*
Fenestra, æ, *a window.*

Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, irr. *to bear, bring forth.*
Filiŏlus, i, *a little son.*
Filĭus, i, voc. fili, *a son.*
Fīo, factus sum, fieri, irr. *to become, be made.*
Fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *to dig.*
Fons, fontis, *m. a fountain.*
Fŏre, used as the fut. infin. to sum, fui, esse, *to be.*
Formīdo, dĭnis, *f. fear, terror.*
Fortè, adv. *by chance.*
Fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *to cherish.*
Frīgus, ŏris, *n. cold.*
Fructus, ûs, *fruit.*
Fruor, fructus and fruĭtus sum, 3. dep. *to enjoy.*
Frustrà, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*
Fŭgĭo, fūgi, fugĭtum, 3. *to flee, to escape.*

Gallīna, æ, *a hen.*
Gallus, i, *a cock.*
Grus, gruis, *f.* rarely *m. a crane.*

Habĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *to have, hold.*
Herbĭdus, a, um, *grassy.*
Hic, hæc, hoc, demon. pron. *this.*
Hinc, adv. *hence.*
Hŏmo, ĭnis, *a man, woman.*
Hōra, æ, *an hour.*
Huc, adv. *hither.*
Hȳdrus, i, *a water-snake.*

Idem, eădem, ĭdem, pron. *the same.*
Igĭtur, conj. *therefore, then.*
Ille, illa, illud, *that* (plur. *those*).
Illi obviam facta, *having met him.*
Imāgo, agĭnis, *f. an image.*
Imbecillus, a, um, *weak.*
Imminĕo, 2. *to overhang, threaten.*
In, prep. *in, into.*
Inānis, e, *vain, useless.*
Incertus, a, um, *uncertain.*
Incipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to begin.*
Includo, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *to shut up.*
Incolŭmis, e, *safe, sound.*
Indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to put on, to clothe with.*
Infestus, a, um, *hostile.*
Inflīgo, ixi, ictum, 3. *to inflict.*
Infrendĕo, 2. *to gnash with the teeth.*
Ingens, entis, *large, immense.*
Inhærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, 2. *to stick in.*
Inhĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to gape for, desire.*
Inimīcus, a, um, *hostile.*
Inquit, def. verb, *says* or *said.*
Inter, prep. *among* (followed by the acc. case).
Interficĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *to kill.*
Interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask.*
Intrā, prep. *within* (followed by acc. case).
Intro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to enter, to come in.*
Intùs, adv. *within.*
Invĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *to find.*

Invidĭa, æ, *envy, ill-will.*
Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, demon. pron. *self.*
Irretĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *to entangle.*
Is, ea, id, pron. *he, she, it, that.*
Ita, adv. *so.*
Ităque, conj. *and thus, therefore.*
Itĕrum, adv. *again, a second time.*

Jam, adv. *now.*
Jam primâ nocte, *even in the first part of the night.*
Jucundus, a, um, *pleasant, sweet.*
Jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. *to join.*
Jupĭter, Jovis, *m. Jupiter, Father of the Gods.*
Juvenca, æ, *a heifer.*

Labor, ōris, *m. labour.*
Lacus, ūs, *a lake.*
Lætus, a, um, *joyful.*
Laquĕus, i, *a snare.*
Laudo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to praise.*
Leo, ōnis, *m. a lion.*
Letālis, e, *mortal, deadly.*
Libĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *to free.*
Locus, i, *a place* (plur. loci and loca).
Longitūdo, ĭnis, *f. length.*
Longus, a, um, *long.*
Loquor, locūtus sum, 3. dep. *to speak.*
Luscinĭa, æ, *a nightingale.*

Magnitūdo, dĭnis, *f. size, greatness.*
Magnus, a, um, *great.*
Major, us, *greater* (comp. from magnus, *great*).
Massa, æ, *a lump, a mass.*
Mater, matris, *m. a mother.*
Membrum, i, *a limb.*
Merces, cēdis, *f. wages, hire.*
Merĕor, merĭtus sum, 2. dep. *to deserve.*
Metus, ūs, *fear.*
Meus, a, um, *my, mine.*
Milvĭus, i, *a kite.*
Ministerĭum, i, *service.*
Minor, minatus sum, 1. dep. *to threaten.*
Mĭnor, us, *less* (comp. from parvus).
Misericordĭa, æ, *pity.*
Mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *to send.*
Morbus, i, *a disease.*
Moribundus, a, um, *dying.*
Morĭor, mortŭus sum, 3. dep. *to die.*
Mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *to move.*
Mox, adv. *presently.*
Mulĭer, iĕris, *a woman.*
Multus, a, um, *much* (plur. *many*).
Mus, muris, *m. a mouse.*
Muscŭlus, i, *a little mouse.*

Nam, conj. *for.*
Năto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to swim.*
Ne (sign of a question), no English to be given.
Nec, conj. *nor.*
Nēmo, *m.* and *f. no one* (gen. and abl. not used).
Nequāquàm, adv. *by no means.*

Ni, conj. *if not, unless.*
Nĭhil, *n.* (undeclined), *nothing.*
Nīmìs, adv. *too, too much*; nimis exilia, *too slender.*
Nisi, conj. *except.*
Non, adv. *not.*
Nosne—nos, pron. nom. or acc. plur. from ego, *I* (plur. *we*).
Noster, tra, trum, poss. pron. *our, ours.*
Novus, a, um, *new, fresh.*
Nox, noctis, *f. night*; de nocte, *by night.*
Nudus, a, um, *naked.*
Nullus, a, um, *no, none.*
Num, adv. (sign of a question), not to be translated.
Nunc, adv. *now.*
Nunquàm, adv. *never.*

Obtrunco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to kill.*
Obviàm (see under ille).
Occīdo, occīdi, occīsum, 3. *to kill.*
Occurro, occurri, rarely cucurri, occursum, 3. *to meet.*
Offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, irr. *to offer.*
Omnis, e, *all, every.*
Opus, ĕris, *n. a work.*
Os, ossis, *n. a bone.*
Ostendo, di, sum, 3. *to point out.*
Otĭum, otĭi, *ease, leisure.*
Ovis, īs, *f. a sheep.*
Ovum, i, *an egg.*

Pabŭlum, i, *fodder.*
Pænè, adv. *almost.*
Parĭo, pepĕri, partum and parĭtum, 3. *to bring forth, to lay.*
Pars, partis, *f. part, share.*
Parvus, a, um, *small.*
Pater, patris, *m. a father.*
Paulò pòst, *a little after.*
Pellis, is, *f. a skin.*
Pendĕo, pependi, 2. *to hang.*
Penna, æ, *a wing.*
Percŏlo, ui, cultum, 3. *to cultivate thoroughly.*
Perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to lose, destroy.*
Pereo, ĭi, ĭtum, irr. *to perish, die.*
Pericŭlum, i, *danger.*
Perterrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *to frighten, to frighten very much.*
Pes, pedis, *m. a foot.*
Pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3. *to ask, demand.*
Petulantĭa, æ, *impudence.*
Pinguis, e, *fat.*
Pistrīnum, i, *a corn-mill* (worked by asses or slaves).
Placĕo, placŭi, placĭtum, 2. *to please.*
Plăga, æ, *a snare, a hunting-net.*
Planè, adv. *altogether.*
Planitĭes, ēi, *a plain.*
Plero, āvi, ātum, *to weep.*
Plurĭmi, æ, a (fr. plurĭmus, a, um), *very many* (plur. superl. from multus).
Pœna, æ, *punishment.*
Pœnĭtet, impers. verb, 2. *it repents*; pœnitŭit, *it repented.*
Possum, potui, posse, irr. *to be able.*

Postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to request, demand.*
Præda, æ, *booty.*
Præpōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to set before, prefer.*
Præstantĭa, æ, *excellence.*
Preces, cum (*f.* plur.), *a prayer.*
Primùm, adv. *at first, first*; quum primùm, *as soon as.*
Primus, a, um, *first.*
Priùs, adv. *before.*
Pro, prep. *for, in return for* (followed by the abl.).
Projicĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *to throw forth.*
Propĭùs, adv. *nearer* (comp. from prope, *near*).
Propōno, posŭi, posĭtum, 3. *to propose.*
Protĭnùs, adv. *forthwith, immediately.*
Puer, ĕri, *a boy.*
Pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful.*
Punĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *to punish.*
Pupŭlus, i, *a little boy.*

Quæro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *to ask, seek.*
Quàm, adv. *than.*
Quartus, a, um, *fourth.*
Quatŭor, num. adj. indecl. *four.*
Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pron. *who, which.*
Quīdam, quædam, quiddam (quoddam), indef. pron. *a certain one* or *thing.*
Quĭdem, adv. *indeed.*
Quòd, conj. *because.*
Quomŏdò, adv. *how, in what manner.*
Quondam, adv. *once upon a time.*
Quotidĭe, adv. *daily.*
Quo viso, abl. abs. *which being seen*; viso from visus, perf. part. from vĭdeo, vīdi, visum, *to see.*
Quùm, conj. *when* (followed by subj.).

Rana, æ, *a frog.*
Recipĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *to receive, recover, regain.*
Reconcilĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to reconcile.*
Recondo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *to hide.*
Recreātus, a, um, *refreshed,* perf. part. from recrĕo, āvi, ātum.
Refŭgĭo, fūgi, fugĭtum, 3. *to flee, escape.*
Relinquo, relīqui, relictum, 3. *to leave.*
Reperĭo, repĕri, repertum, 4. *to find.*
Respondĕo, di, sum, 2. *to answer.*
Rex, regis, *m. a king.*
Robur, ŏris, *n. strength.*
Rogo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to ask.*
Rupes, is, *f. a rock.*
Rustĭcus, a, um, *rustic.*
Rustĭcus, i, *a countryman.*

Sæpe, adv. *often.*
Sagīno, āvi, ātum, 1. *to fatten.*
Salūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to salute.*
Scĭo, scīvi and scĭi, scītum, 4. *to know.*
Secundus, a, um, *second.*

Sed, conj. *but.*
Semper, adv. *always.*
Senex, senis, *old*, *old man* or *woman* (adj. or subs.), *c.*
Sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4. *to feel.*
Sero, adv. *too late.*
Si, conj. *if.*
Sic, adv. *thus.*
Silva, æ, *a wood.*
Simŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *to pretend, feign.*
Sine, prep. *without* (followed by abl.).
Sinus, ūs, *a bosom.*
Sitĭo, īvi and ĭi, 4. *to thirst, thirst for.*
Sociĕtas, ātis, *f. fellowship, alliance.*
Solĕo, solĭtus sum, 2. *to be accustomed, be wont.*
Solum, i, *the ground, the soil.*
Sonĭtus, ūs, *sound.*
Sŏnus, i, *a sound.*
Spelunca, æ, *a cave.*
Spes, ĕi, *hope.*
Statìm, adv. *immediately.*
Statŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *to decide.*
Sterĭlis, e, *barren.*
Sto, stĕti, stătum, 1. *to stand.*
Stolĭdus, a, um, *foolish.*
Strāges, is, *f. slaughter, havoc.*
Studĭum, i, *the study.*
Stultitĭa, æ, *folly.*
Suāvis, e, *sweet.*
Suavĭter, adv. *sweetly.*
Subdūco, duxi, ductum, 3. *to withdraw, take away.*
Subridĕo, rīsi, 2. *to smile.*
Subsilĭo, ŭi and ĭi, ultum, 4. *to leap up.*
Subter, prep. *under* (followed by acc. and abl.).
Sŭi, pron. *of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
Sum, es, fŭi, esse, futūrus, irr. *to be.*
Summus, a, um (sup. from supĕrus, *high*), often used as *great, greatest.*
Superflŭus, a, um, *superfluous, too much, more than was good.*
Suspĭcor, ātus sum, 1. dep. *to suspect.*
Sustento, āvi, ātum, 1. *to support.*
Sŭus, a, um, *his, hers, its, theirs.*

Tam, adv. *so.*
Tandem, adv. *at length.*
Tanquam, adv. *as if.*
Tempus, ŏris, *n. time.*
Terni, æ, a, num. adj. *three, three apiece, three at a time.*
Terra, æ, *the earth, the ground.*
Terrĭto, no perf. or sup. 1. *to frighten.*
Tertĭò, adv. *a third time.*
Tertĭus, a, um, *third.*
Texo, texŭi, textum, 3. *to weave.*
Thesaurus, i, *a treasure.*
Timĕo, ŭi, 2. *to fear.*
Tintinnabŭlum, i, *a little bell.*
Tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, irr. 3. *to pick up.*
Totus, a, um, *whole.*
Trabs, trabis, *f. a beam.*
Tristis, e, *sad.*
Tu, pers. pron. *thou, you.*

Tum, adv. *then.*
Tūtus, a, um, *safe.*

Uber, ĕris, *rich, abundant.*
Ubi, adv. *where.*
Ubīque, adv. *everywhere.*
Unde, adv. *whence.*
Unus, a, um, *one, alone.*
Ut, adv. conj. *as, that,* (sometimes governs a subjunctive).
Uter, utra, utrum, pron. gen. utrius, *which (of the two).*
Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, pron. *each.*
Uti, adv. and conj. *as, that, although.*
Utor, usus sum, 3. dep. *to use.*
Uva, æ, *a grape, a bunch of grapes.*

Vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *to come.*
Venter, tris, *m. the belly.*
Verò, adv. *but.*
Vespĕrì, adverbial expression, *in the evening.*
Vestigĭum, i, *a trace, a footstep.*
Vĭa, æ, *way, road, path.*
Vĭdĕo, vīdi, visum, 2. *to see.*
Vidĕor, visus sum, 2. dep. *to seem, appear.*
Vidŭus, a, um, *widowed*; mulier vidŭa, *a widow.*
Vindĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *to claim.*
Vinĕa, æ, *a vineyard.*
Vīres, virĭum, *f. strength* (sing. vis).
Virgultum, i, *a thicket.*
Visĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *to visit.*
Vīta, æ, *life.*
Vītis, is, *f. a vine.*
Vŏlo, volŭi, velle, irr. *to wish, be willing*; se velle projicĕre, *that she would throw.*
Vulpes, is, *f. a fox.*
Vulnus, ĕris, *n. a wound.*

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FROM

THE SATURDAY REVIEW,

March 27, 1875.

SOME STEPPING-STONES TO SCHOLARSHIP.*

'It is a trite saying that there is no royal road to learning, and it may perhaps be thought wrong to dream of an enchanter whose wand shall dissipate the obstacles to the easy acquirement of Greek and Latin, and bid the knots and obscurities of the "pestilent" Primer vanish under a rule of simplification and intelligibility. In seats of learning high in the repute of their scholars and teachers it is still deemed expedient to cherish those grammars and helps to learning which especially set themselves to explain *ignotum per ignotius*, probably because of the admirable discipline in patience and perseverance thus provided for the British schoolboy. And yet it is obvious that, in widening the curriculum as we have done of late, provision must be made for expediting tedious rudimentary processes, not, indeed, by foregoing the indispensable reiteration of the first principles of grammar, but by studying to make these clear, concise, and compendious. Hopeful signs that this view is making progress have recently appeared in various quarters; and, in the interest of both parents and pupils, we think it right to draw attention to two or three succinct and well-considered aids to the attainment of classical knowledge, in the way of grammar, composition, and collateral matters, which now lie on our table.

'Of these we place in the first rank two volumes differing in grade and scope, yet of the same practical character, excellently fitted, the one for grounding the merest tyro, the other for giving him, when grounded, an insight into the principles and philosophy of the grammar he has laid in by rote. The first is *A Shor and Easy Greek Book*, by Mr. Edmund Fowle; the other an annotated Greek Accidence, by Mr. Evelyn Abbott, now a tutor, we believe, at Balliol; and it has seldom been our fortune to light upon Greek Grammars in which

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* *A Short and Easy Greek Book.* By the Rev. Edmund Fowle. Longmans. 1874.

The Elements of the Greek Accidence, with Philological Notes. By Evelyn Abbott, M.A of Balliol College, Oxford. Rivingtons. 1874.

A Short and Easy Latin Book. Fourth Edition. 1873. *A First Easy Latin Reading Book.* Second Edition. 1874. *A Second Easy Latin Reading Book.* 1873. By the Rev. Edmund Fowle. Longmans.

economy and retrenchment of space went so thoroughly along with lucidity and solidity of information. Mr. Fowle's book, indeed, combining grammar, exercises, and vocabulary in the space of one hundred and forty pages, distinctly aims at not only being, but also (which is a harder task, though it may appear paradoxical to say so) at seeming to the learner's eye as easy as possible. To this end each subject has been confined to one, or at most two, pages, and a vast amount of thought and pains has been bestowed upon such arrangements of declensions, division of a declension, tenses, and tables of verbs as obviate wearisome repetition, and establish a sequence readily appreciable by the learner. A further recommendation is that Mr. Fowle's book runs in the lines of Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, and, in a less degree, in those of Mr. St. John Parry's, one or other of which is in use at most of our larger schools. And, though the nature of the *Short and Easy Greek Book* peremptorily excludes philological and philosophical explanations which the pupils for whom it is designed would be certain to ignore, it is remarkable how seldom we have been able to trace the slightest omission of essential matter, and how often an impression is produced that the Author has weighed with nicety the claims of this or that detail to be included as of vital elementary importance. Rightly, for instance, has he concluded that the stem theory, which gives older pupils such an insight into the structure and philosophy of the language, is better left until the rudiments have been digested; hence that which is an inseparable feature of Mr. Abbott's more advanced manual barely peeps out at p. 60 of Mr. Fowle's volume, where he recognises it in defining the root of a verb, *apropos* of the formation of the second aorist, ἔτυπον. Yet Mr. Abbott's aim and object is also simplification, and his argument for adding another to the already numerous grammars is that most of these seek to impress on the learner forms that are rare and remarkable, while few have attempted to simplify apparent diversity by reference to a few general laws. For his higher task he has naturally sat at the feet of Professor George Curtius, and incurred likewise a certain amount of indirect debt to Bopp's Comparative Grammar; and so well has he profited by his draughts upon these authorities that the intelligent upper form boy who masters Abbott's *Greek Accidence* need not fear to have to return blank answers to a stiffish grammar paper of the latest manufacture. Such a boy will find food for thought in the preliminary chapters on letters, sound, and accents, which are certainly in their proper place in the order of analysis, though practically the matter of them may have to be taught later; and, whereas, at the point of time when Mr. Fowle's book would have been most useful to him, he would have gathered from his section on Hiatus (p. 4) all necessary data as to the changes undergone by vowels at the end of a word when meeting another at the beginning of the next, in Mr. Abbott's he would enlarge his knowledge by the rule that υ is never and ε seldom elided, and by others for the *crasis* of final with initial vowels according to the breathings. When we come to the declensions of substantives, both writers are found practically limiting these to three, with a division of the third into five classes, and Mr. Fowle has laudably simplified the intricacies of the

vocative singular and dative plural of this last by a few simple rules. Mr. Abbott naturally goes much deeper, and brings into play the theory of suffixes (originally pronouns) added to the end of stems. There is a peculiar simplicity about his distinction between common and uncommon forms of declension of nouns in υς and υ, *e.g.* σῦς and δάκρυ, as distinct from πῆχυς and ἄστυ (pp. 28-9). In the latter, as in other varieties of form and quantity, he discerns the incidence of the digamma in the change of υ into εϜ in other cases than the nominative accusative, and vocative singular.

In a note to his compendious account of the comparison of adjectives, Mr. Fowle makes a reservation that 'this formation of comparatives and superlatives is only given for the sake of learning the language, and that it is not to be supposed that it represents the original growth of the words;' and so elsewhere he distinguishes between the easy way for beginners, and the more philosophical, way, as regards forming the tenses. What we desire to point out is that Mr. Abbott's work is calculated to supply the stages and processes which Mr. Fowle purposely omits; as, for example, whilst we find them both simplifying the task of learners by grouping the declension of particles with that of adjectives, it is to Mr. Abbott that we refer for an explanation of such feminine forms as τετυφυῖα—namely the change of the ο in the stem τετυφοτ into υ, and the τ into σ, which is eventually dropped (τετυφοτία, τετυφοσία, τετυφυῖα). In like manner it is neither to be expected nor desired that Mr. Fowle, in dealing with the Greek prepositions, should notice the philological fact, stated by Mr. Abbott at p. 71, that they are isolated cases of substantives of pronouns which have otherwise disappeared; nor would it greatly interest or concern his young clients to know that in all verbs, and notably in those in μι, the terminations of the various persons were formed by adding pronouns (μέ, σέ, τό) to the stem of the verb. Perhaps, however, it would be well for him to adopt into a new edition of his *Short and Easy Greek Book* the inclusion of the infinitive, not amongst moods, but as one of the three verbal nouns, the others being the participle and the verbal adjective (see Abbott, p. 72). The value of this distinction is sufficiently patent. We may add that a great enhancement of the usefulness of Mr. Fowle's manual is that it contains within its two covers a series of simple and progressive exercises upon the steps of grammar as the pupil masters them, thus superseding the necessity of a 'Delectus,' and ensuring the pupil's safe footing as he goes forward. Similar praise may be bestowed on his *Short and Easy Latin Book* and his two graduated Latin Readers, leading the pupil up to selected passages of Cæsar, Ovid, and Virgil. His constant attention to the abridgment of labour, and the acquirement of aptness in translation by progressive vocabularies and pertinent footnotes, shows a clear sense of his mission as an instructor, and we may reasonably hope that those who are grounded according to his plans will in due course take kindly to translation and composition of a more advanced character. There can be no doubt that a free use of translation and re-translation, on paper or by rote, grafted on the system of these 'stepping-stones,' would bring the tyro almost imperceptibly to the point at which he might creditably attempt more important undertakings in the way of Latin prose or verse composition.'

THE SATURDAY REVIEW

December 9, 1876.

SECOND NOTICE.

'A schoolmaster has lately asserted that the free use of "cribs" by schoolboys is to be commended, not deprecated; and perhaps for the sake of the schoolmaster's temporary ease and peace of mind at the cost of a future reckoning, this may be so; but when an examination comes on, and the results are to be tested, the cribbers will be as surely found wanting as those who, by patient grounding, have attained a clear insight into grammar and syntax, will be crowned with success. Experience of school and college scholarship examinations proves this; and it may be taken as an axiom, that practical knowledge of grammar and its application to construing will ensure a boy's matriculation in a public school more certainly than the earliest enrolment of his name on the entrance-books, or the happiest accident of friends at court. But it does not follow that, because learning has no royal road, the ruts of the time-honoured track admit of no smoothing. We have before noticed Mr. Fowle's sensible plan of teaching grammar and construing, whether Latin or Greek, in moderate and consecutive instalments, as the pupil can bear them. The aim of hi first experiment, a *Short and Easy Latin Book*, was to secure simplicity and perspicuity by the allotment of a page or two to each subject, with the least possible admixture of other matters. The pupil's task was made to look less formidable by the retrenchment of tenses, or the juxta-position of such, as, from similarity to each other, seemed likely to impress themselves more easily in sequence. The *Latin Short and Easy*, and its riders, the *First* and *Second Easy Latin Readers*, so approved themselves to those most concerned, that the Author has now turned his attention to the Greek language; an undertaking not really less hopeful, indeed perhaps more urgent, because it is a time-worn crochet of parents and pupils that Greek accidence and syntax represent a Rubicon of exceptional difficulty. Mr. Fowle deserves credit for having done much to show that boys of tender age may be brought to contemplate and cross the passage "siccis oculis." His succinct and simple explanations of the middle voice, of the Greek deponent, of the characteristic letter in Greek verbs; his grouping of contracted and uncontracted verbs into a fifth conjugation, and his fifth table, in p. 46, giving a conspectus of the moods and tenses of sample verbs of each conjugation; his sections on the participles and their discrepancy from those in Latin, and on augments and reduplication, with the exercises that test a pupil's progress and retentiveness stage by stage, bespeak a teacher who knows his work.' &c. &c.